ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,983—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:- MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20. 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
P.L. VICTORIA	6986	1500	A. W. Adamson.	25th Feb.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.L. THAMES	4113	900	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.L. ROME	5565	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6986	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

22nd February	8th March	19th April
	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,833	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 15, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
RISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, L.R.N.R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Cutch Mandvie only.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,558 tons, on the 26th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 2 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austrian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE
Apply to—

S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેઇકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

TREACHER & CO.'S GLENLIVET

IS ONE OF THE

FINEST BRANDS OF WHISKEY

THAT SCOTLAND PRODUCES. IT HAS BEEN A

FAVOURITE WITH THE INDIAN PUBLIC

FOR UPWARDS OF

TWENTY YEARS

AND STILL

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

GUARANTEED TO BE AN OLD WHISKEY.

PRICE Rs. 25 per Dozen CASH; Rs. 28 CREDIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONFECTIONERY.

Victoria Mixtures. London Mixtures. Niagara Mixtures. Apricotines. Butterscotch.
Gum Pastilles. Gum Rings. Pralines à la Rose. Pralines á la Vanille. Liqueur Comfits.
English Almonds. Chocolate. Chocolate Creams. Nangatines. Acid Drops.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CELEBRATED CAKES.

Almond Cakes. Currant Cakes.
Crystal Cakes. Iced Fruit Cakes.
Sultana Cakes. Genoa Cakes.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Pears, and Ginger.

BOMBAY; Victoria House, Byculla; Oriental Bank Building, Fort; and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., GENERAL MERCHANTS & AGENTS. POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peith, City.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth, for wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless. Each, Rs. 7-8.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner done a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above-mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. Dealers in FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. all Goods PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. connected EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.

The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.

Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.

Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. with EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. Medicine KEMP'S PELLICULINE. and Pharmacy. KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.

In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.

Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.

This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SOUND WHITE TEETH { Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S
"LOBGESANG"
(HYMN OF PRAISE)
Will be given by the above Society at
THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23RD,
AT 9-15 P. M.
About 100 Performers with Orchestra and Organ.
Seats can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.
Reserved seats Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

HERR CARL WA THER'S
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS
Will take place on
THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH at 9-30 P.M.,
AT
READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.
ALL Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
AT THE SECRETARIAT
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, REDUCED to 8 As. Children 4 As.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PARDAH LADIES.
FROM 12 NOON TO 4-30 P.M.

S. S. "NETHERBY HALL,"
Arrived, 18th February, 1893.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to nurse GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 18th February, 1893.

FOR SALE.
ONE ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIA, by Peter and Son. One English-built Brougham by Hill and Son. A Pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 14·3, well matched, fast, and in good condition. A set of English brass-mounted double harness in good order. Apply to
R. S. CAMPBELL,
Care of
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of an ornamental Dais and Desks made by Messrs. Wimbridge and Company for the Municipal Corporation Hall. The Articles can be seen at the New Municipal Buildings, and further informations had from the Municipal Secretary.
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
17th February, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
WANTED
LOCOMOTIVE SHOP FOREMAN TO FILL AN EXPECTED VACANCY.
APPLICATION are invited for POST of LOCOMOTIVE SHOP FOREMAN at the Head Workshops of the Burma State Railway at Insein, Salary Rs 350 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications. Applicants must have been fairly educated and thoroughly trained as Mechanics in European Railway Workshops, and with experience in the most modern methods of Locomotive Shop and machine work. Age not less than 35. Apply with copy of testimonials to
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1893, for making up and pitching the slopes of a portion of Haines Road, forming the boundary of the Storm Water Reservoir.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 17th February, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
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Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
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COOKING STOVES,
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J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8. HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., viz.:
4 bales green cambrics.
30 rolls wire fillets of sizes.
1 billiard-slate broken.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Filoselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosie, teapoy and table covers, handkerchiefs, French satin, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MERTON STREET, NEAR GHAS BAZAR.
On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Russool Vayalally and by order of the mortgagees Messrs Umabona and Co., the following landed property:—
All that piece of Government quit and ground rent land together with the building thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Mutton Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1489, New No. 3816, old Survey No. 976 and New Survey No. 4769, containing by admeasurement about 166 6-9 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7131, and Street No. 159, 161 and 161, and bounded on the east and north by sweeper's passage, on the west by Mutton Street, and thereafter a mosque, and on the south by the house of John Mahomed Baijee, the said premises formerly and now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHANDARWARA, IN MATOONGA.
On SATURDAY the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahadoo Gopal Kiney, by order of the mortgagee, Damodur Shrikrishnajee, the following landed properties:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, without the Fort of Bombay, at Bhandarwara, in Matoonga, admeasuring about 528 square yards, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 44, new survey No. 9, and bounded on the east by the property of Minzel Marian, on the west by the property of Jehangirjee Framjee, on the north by the property of Pascol De Mello, and on the south by the property of Gopal Boodhajee.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bhandarwara, in Matoonga, admeasuring about 2135 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. , new survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Kashi, widow of Keroo Balgovindas, on the west by the property of Tatoo Hurjeevun, on the north partly by the property of Sookoor Gauryia and partly by the property of Nanji Kharvun, and on the south by the property of Pirojbai, wife of Kursetjee Dadabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 20, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve:—
An invoice of oil paintings, real China and bronze flower jars and flower vases, &c.
In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 Belmont interchangeable 12-B, C-F gun, with fittings, in case.
An invoice of Rimmel's perfumery, consisting of lavender water, florida water, toilet vinegar, Rimmel's bar soap, hair dye, rose water, lime juice, brown windsor soap, &c.
1 soda water machine with extra cylinder.
1 Hayward Tyler & Co's filling apparatus for cork bottles.
1 new filling machine for stoppered bottles.
13 casks olive oil.
10 cases French blacking in glass bottles.
The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, whatnot, book and hatstand, mustafe, round, pier and writing tables, bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers-clothes, press wardrobe glassware etc.
On account and at the risk of Mathooradas Munchatam, and by order of the concerned:—
12 silver open faced and hunting watches, rings, gold and silver watch chains, lockets, &c.

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome victoria with moveable coach box with bay pony and harness.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong-built open carriage.
1 Pair handsome black Shetland ponies going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 467 of 1889.
Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anantrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
The following immoveable property will be put up for sale without reserve by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.
LOT No. 4.
A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.
LOT No. 5.
A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 68 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.
LOT No. 6.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.
LOT No. 7.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 82 square yards, or there, abouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.
LOT No. 8.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.
LOT No. 9.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 397 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.
The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasojee, Furniture Merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprise complete drawing-room suits, lined with velvet and tapestry, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, tables and easy chairs revolving and plain-topped office tables, strong made almyras wardrobe, elegant dressing and washhand table, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
On MONDAY next, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise) the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
1 pair of handsome dark brown Hungarian horses, 6 years.
1 handsome chesnut Hungarian horse, 6 years off, all go in single and double harness.
1 handsome English-built barouche by Windover.
1 English-built single seated brougham.
1 set of English-made double and 1 set single harness.

SALE OF THE YACHT FALCON.
On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise)
The Yacht Falcon, two masted lateen rig, metal sheathed, with sails, yard, anchors, cables, ropes, &c., in sailing order, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 20, 1893.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 92. APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glass ware, a fi st-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria, with a bay Waler mare, be lieved to be sound, and harness, 1 handsome strong high wheeled dog-cart by Dykes and Co. with a chesnut Waler mare, 1 child's Bay Pony, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. GREENWAY, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo House, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by Sounly and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, rich English carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. C. GARDINER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 20, 1893.

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Imperial 16mo. in elegant cloth cover, Rs. 7-8.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
ON and AFTER THIS DATE the BUSINESS of The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA, LIMITED, will be carried on under the name and style of The MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
Bombay, 4th February, 1893.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 27th February, at 5-30, 1893.
W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 25th February, 1893, at 6 o'clock P.M.
W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1893.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Major G. F. W. MACMAHON, 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, are requested to forward them to the President of the Committee of Adjustment on the Estate of the late Major G. F. W. MacMahon, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Mhow, within a month of this date after which no claims will be attended to.

TALBOT'S TRANSLATIONS INTO PERSIAN.
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THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., are APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company in the place and stead of Messrs. SADANAND BALKRISTNA and Co., who have resigned.
The Directors have resolved to borrow a sum of Rupees 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company and for paying off the old Debentures and other Debts of the Company and to raise such amount by the issue of New Debentures of Rs. 100 each repayable on the 30th day of June, 1897, or earlier at the option of the Company, and bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum payable half yearly.
Debentures of the value of Rupees ONE LAC have already been subscribed, and for the present Debentures of the value of Rs. 25,000 are available for subscription by the Public.
Applications for Debentures should be made to the undersigned on or before the end of February 1893.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. [illegible] through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Arts Exhibition.
Address on Female Education in India, by Miss Pash Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Band, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
Marine Battalion Band, Royal Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Victoria (s), from London ; Kilwa (s), Busreh ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; Netherby Hall (s), Liverpool ; Sierra Ventana (sp), Penarth ; Benda (s), Hamburg ; and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Ancona (s), from Shanghai ; Naderi (s), Hoodeida ; Arrayo (s), London ; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th :—City of Perth (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Peninsular (s), Aden ; Kinloch (s), Calicut, &c. ; Inchdune (s), Karachi ; and Simla (s), Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—Arab (s), for Marseilles, &c. ; Nawab (s), Calcutta, &c. ; H. M. Pollock (s), London, &c. ; Drachenfels (s), Hamburg, &c. ; and Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire, per R. I. M. S. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 20th instant.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	The Wanderer	O. Stella.
Overture	King's Lieutenant	E. Titl.
Valse	Venus Reigen	Gungl.
Gavotte	Eunice	Perdue.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Galop	Hermits Bells	Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Camp Life	Sir Julius Benedict.
Overture	Sir J. Chals Rol	A. Adam.
Gavotte	A bachied	Kappey.
Valse	The Sultana	P. Bucalossi.
Selection	Erminie	Jakobowski.
Galop	Otto	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Maha ending on 16th February, 1893, the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 315, classified at stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Shattias	23	7	14	44
Vanias	53	20	16	89
Brahmins	30	8	5	43
Lohanas	5	2	0	7
Other Castes	74	16	37	127
Total	185	53	77	315

The total number of daily attendance of patients during this period was 2,217. The average daily attendance was 73·9. The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following, sums received in aid of the Fund of this Dispensary :—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,606 ; from Mr. Nemchand Galachand in honour of the death of his wife, Rs. 51—total, Rs. 2,657.

THE MOOLA FEROZE MADRESSA.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Madressa took place, on Saturday last, in the hall of the Bai Bhikaeejee Shapoorjee Bengalee Girls' School, under the presidency of Mr. K. R. Cama. It appeared from the report read by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, the honorary secretary of the institution, that it was established thirty-nine years ago. Last year there were 85 students in Persian and 22 students in Zend. The Mithibai Prize of Mr. Pallonjee Hormusjee Kapadia had been adjudged after a competitive examination to Cowasjee Temuljee Pardiwalla. Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Camdin had placed at the disposal of the committee a prize of Rs. 1,200 for a dictionary of all the words in the Zend-Avesta. To four students certificates of competency were awarded after five years' study in the Madressa. Rs. 200 in prizes and Rs. 888 in scholarships were expended this year. The income of the Madressa during the last year was Rs. 2,587, the expenditure was Rs. 2,570, and the balance in hand is Rs. 43,155. After the reading of the report, the students went through Zend and Persian readings. Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel distributed the prizes, after which the chairman addressed the meeting at some length. The customary compliments to Mr. Patel and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SAID SUICIDE OF A PARSEE GIRL.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, touching the death of Aimai, a Parsee girl, daughter of Fakirji Ruttonji Mistry, aged twenty one years. She was unmarried, and lived with her mother, a widow, at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. She always enjoyed good health. Her younger sister, aged about nineteen years, was married six years ago. The deceased was not married, because persons to whom marriage was proposed demanded larger dowries than her mother could afford to give. Since the marriage of her younger sister she was much depressed. Her brother was drowned in the sea a week ago, and that circumstance depressed her still more. Her late brother was very kind to her, and she used to say she would not survive him. The mother tried to console her by saying she would do her best to get the deceased married. On Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, she left the general room of the house, and went away. Her mother thought she had gone to bed. The next morning, when the mother asked her son to call the deceased, he found her missing, and reported accordingly to his mother who raised an alarm, and requested her friends to search for her in the well. A man was sent into the water, and the body was brought out. Life was extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a depressed state of mind.

CHARGE OF FORMING AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, Inspector Gray charge Goverdhan Gopaldas, a goldsmith, his Hindu mehta, Maulal Javerilal, and seven Purdeshis, with being members of an unlawful assembly at the Omercari Cross-lane. The first accused was also charged with employing eight persons armed, with sticks, to form along with him an unlawful assembly and to enable him to use criminal force against one Barbatee, widow, and deprive her of her rights on a certain property. The police were informed of the accused's action and Inspector Gray with several native policemen repaired to the spot, and arrested the accused. Mr. Balkrishna solicitor, who appeared for the prosecutrix, suggested that if the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, the matter should be considerably cut short. He, on behalf of the complainant, demanded that the accused should promise never again to molest her, and as a guarantee of the promise they should be bound over to keep the peace. The first four accused pleaded guilty while the rest denied the truth of the complaint against them. The first accused added that he, by the order of the High Court, was appointed receiver of the property occupied by the prosecutrix. When he went to take possession of the house, he wanted the second accused to bring two Purdeshis with him to be kept at the building, but his order was misunderstood, and seven Purdeshis were brought to the place. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused were not justified in mustering so strong, and their arming themselves with sticks did not suggest any peaceable intention on their part. The accused were formally convicted, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

CONDENSED MILK.—We have examined several samples of the "Milkmaid" condensed milk, including the "English Milkmaid" and "Swiss Milkmaid" brands, prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. It is claimed that these condensed milks are made from pure cow's milk containing all its original fat, and that they are free from all additions except cane-sugar—that is, sucrose. The results of our analyses show that these statements are perfectly accurate. None of the samples we have examined contained less than 9 per cent. of milk fat, the amounts present varying from rather over 9 per cent. up to 11 per cent., the other constitutents of milk being present in due proportion, together with the cane-sugar added in the course of manufacture. "The samples had, in fact, been prepared from genuine whole milk of good quality, and they were entirely free from chemical preservatives and from all other adulterants." The Company have several factories, three of them being in England. We have inspected the factory at Aylesbury, and have observed every step in the process of production, which is of considerable interest. "In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called condensed milk, practically devid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.—*British Medical Journal*.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

HAMMOND KENNARD vs. J. P. CORNFORTH & OTHERS.

HIS HONOUR resumed the hearing of the suit in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,832-8-0. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three defendants ; and Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Backland, and Bayley, appeared for the fourth defendant.

Mr. Neill appeared before his Honour and said that he wished to deny the truth of the serious allegation made against him to the effect that he had taken away certain books. The allegation was quite unfounded.

Mr. Chitty said that he had no right to hear what Mr. Neill said as he was not a party to the suit.

Mr. Crawford on behalf of his clients, declined to withdraw the statement.

Mr. Lidbetter was then called into the witness-box and examined by the judge. He said that the entries at pages 58 and 59 of the book shown to him were the entries of money received on account of credit-sales during the year. It did not give all the credit-sales of the year. He could not say that the list of outstandings was on the credit-sales. The figures on the right-hand side were really put down as the balance of the opposite side. The figures were for the money received during the year on account of goods sold on credit.

Mr. Hemming : How is it that the figures of more than twelve months are included there ?—Because the credit-sales of Poona are also included in this account. The receipts on account of credit-sales at Poona are entered at the end of the year in the ledger.

Mr. Chitty : I would not allow you to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Hemming : I want to ask only one or two questions to the witness, your Honour.

Mr. Hemming (to the witness) : Then ought not the credit-sales here be the same as in the ledger ?—Yes ; and they are the same.

Witness continued that the total of cash and credit-sale for all the three years, plus transfer fees and outstandings, were the sources of the whole income. There might be one or two more items of income if the shop was let. Out of the income the stock would have to be paid for and expenses of the company defrayed before anything was available for dividend.

Mr. Hemming then addressed the Court upon the evidence adduced. He said that, in the first place, he would call the attention of the Court to the issues raised by the learned counsel for the other side. The first issue was to the effect whether the statements in the prospectus and mentioned in para. seven of the plaint, were fraudulent, false, or untrue. Mr. Hemming thought that he had conclusively proved that they were so, and the second issue which was whether they were dishonestly made, was quite redundant, if the Court found the first issue in favour of the plaintiff. The learned counsel for the defendants had to prove that the statements were not made honestly. The third issue was also covered by the first issue. It was absolutely and conclusively proved that the plaintiff was induced to take shares by the false representations made by the defendants in the prospectus. The burden of proving that the plaintiff was induced to subscribe the shares, not by the statements made in the prospectus, but by any other consideration or influence, lay on the defendants.

Mr Chitty : You must show that the plaintiff took the shares on the faith of the prospectus.

Mr Hemming submitted that it was perfectly immaterial whether the plaintiff was induced by the directors' statements or the confidence he placed in them, or by anything else. The fifth issue was also immaterial. It was to the effect whether, assuming the plaintiff was induced to take the shares on misrepresentations, the plaintiff had not the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence ? Mr. Hemming asked if he had any means, would it affect the case ? The defendants had not proved that the plaintiff had the means. The onus would be upon them to prove it. They had not brought even a little of evidence to show that his client had the means or access to books to ascertain the statements which he foolishly believed to be true. Mr. Russell had very unnecessarily connected his (Mr. Hemming's) name with what he thought and what he believed regarding the case. Mr. Russell seemed to think that it was sufficient to say that the charge of fraud had been wrongly hurled at their heads, and suggested that the case was brought on very flimsy evidence. Mr. Hemming emphatically stated that the evidence laid before the Court was absolutely sufficient to prove his case. If it did not prove the fraud, then the case fell. The defendants contented themselves by indignantly denying the fraud. Instead of assisting the Court in the enquiry, the defendants hardly produced any document or book without reluctance or grudge. The plaintiff went to obtain certain books three times, but he was refused.

Mr. Smetham : Nobody came to me for any books.

Mr. Bristed : I never refused to give any books to the plaintiff.

Mr. Piper : Nor did I, your Honour.

Mr. Hemming : They were not produced readily in Court.

Mr. Chitty : Of course, that does not apply to Mr. Smetham, or to Mr. Bristed, and Mr. Cornforth. They had no control over the books. How can you say, Mr. Hemming, that Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham could do anything in the matter ?

Mr. Hemming submitted that they were solicitors for the liquidators. This case was of great importance to the shareholders and the public at large, and notwithstanding the remark of Mr. Crawford that the irrelevant documents were put in, he (Mr. Hemming) submitted that he had not put in a single irrelevant document. The position which the defendants took up, said Mr. Hemming, was this "Make out your (plaintiff's) case if you can. The onus or burden lies on you. We withhold every information from you. We keep you at arm's length and refuse to deliver to you any books or documents." Continuing, Mr. Hemming said that if gentlemen, who were honourable and honest, failed to fulfil the trust reposed in them, they ought to be dealt with according to law. Mr. Russell indignantly said that it was simply intolerant to impute fraud to gentlemen in his client's position, but Mr. Hemming thought it was more forensic rhetoric. It was nothing brt to ask his Honour to say that their position saved them.

Mr. Hemming thought that the better the position they held, the greater necessity upon them to act worthily of their position, and if they had not acted fairly, their position was no excuse for their conduct. Mr. Russell had said the plaintiff had not, in his plaint, relied upon the directors' report but that was incorrect.

Mr. Chitty : I must say that even I did not know that you relied on the statements made in the directors' report as fraudulent on the part of the defendants until at a latter stage in the case. Of course, the document was in evidence.

Mr. Hemming observed that he did rely on that document, stating that the court should look to the plaintiff with some indulgence.

Mr. Chitty : Of course, I do allow indulgence, Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Hemming said that he was thankful to the Court for that. He looked upon the prospectus as an important piece of evidence in the case. The shareholders of public companies should be protected by law as much as possible. Mr. Hemming quoted the words of Lord Bramwell about the protection to be extended to the shareholders, who were sometimes at the mercy of liquidators. The evidence in this case, Mr. Hemming submitted, was one-sided. There was very little dispute about most of the facts. The plaintiff's evidence was certainly uncontradicted. Mr. Hemming said that he would deal with the accounts. The profit did not cover expenses or anything like it. The company never earned a dividend. The total expenses far outweighed the profits. Mr. Cornforth was not right in refusing to take the shareholders into confidence. The company was not an experiment, and the prospectus was brought home to the defendants personally. They were not justified in issuing the prospectus when they knew that the company was hard pressed for money. They declared dividends from the money borrowed or from the increased capital which they had no right to do, and if they did they were responsible for it. If they issued the prospectus without necessary enquiries, it was gross negligence on their part. Their statements were untrue. Mr. Hemming read a passage from Lindley on "Law of Parnership" in regard to the duties of directors towards the shareholders, and said that the directors were mere trustees, and they were servants of the shareholders, and their power was limited, except Mr. Smetham, whom Mr. Hemming gave the credit of an honest and straightforward witness, the other defendants' evidence showed that, when the further capital was raised, there was not the slightest probability of increasing but decreasing the business. There was a slight increase of business, but it was not proportionate to the further capital raised. None of the directors had not discharged their duties to the shareholders. Their duties seemed to have consisted in demanding further capital. They never enquired about the accounts. If Mr. Faulding had drafted the prospectus, it was on the strength of highly-coloured information supplied to him, and so they could not take shelter upon the ground that the responsible person was Mr. Faulding. The directors' minute-book showed a fraud. Mr. Hemming said that if the directors had no time to attend to the business of the company, they should not have continued in the position. Mr. Hemming proceeded to deal with the statement of accounts prepared by him. He said that Mr. Crawford had with a great deal of gusto described it as imaginary and said that he (Mr. Hemming) had made a palpable error in preparing the statement and did not take into account the outstandings. Mr. Hemming then went into the details of his statement and explained how, and from what materials it was prepared. He said that he had taken into account the credit-sales and the outstandings, and submitted that the figures were incorrect.

Mr. Chitty : Where is the error in the figures ? You searched on a wrong basis. That is not the way to work out dividends. You have not taken into consideration a number of figures of the stock.

Mr. Hemming : The stock-list must be wrong. The balance-sheet is prepared on a correct principle. The only thing for me to do is to demonstrate that the figures are wrong, and no dividend was ever earned. I have taken first the total income which is Rs. 1,90,000. I divide the sum by two. The first half of the sum is given credit for the value of stock, and the second half, namely Rs. 95,000, is taken as gross profit as Mr. Piper had said that they earned cent. per cent. profit. To this sum of gross profit I added credit-sales and transfer fees, and then in deducting the expenditure I found that the expenditure of establishment was Rs. 30,000 more than the profit.

Mr. Chitty : But you cannot point out a single incorrect figure ? If the stock is wrong, well and good. If not you go on a wrong basis. You must demonstrate error in figures. How can we believe what you say, if you do not point out any error ?

Mr. Hemming : It is not necessary for me to do so. I have to demonstrate that no dividend was ever earned.

Mr. Chitty ; Why not ? Your client seconded the resolution that the dividend should be paid out of the outstanding to be collected. You admit the principle of the balance-sheet is right. It lies on you to show where the figures are wrong. You impugn the balance-sheets. You go so far as to say they are fraudulent, and you cannot point out a single wrong figure. You also say that improper materials were supplied for preparing them and you are, therefore, bound to show the wrong figures, and unless you do so you have no right to say that the figures are wrong.

Mr. Hemming : You want me to make out a new balance-sheet. How can, do that without materials?

Mr. Chitty : I do not ask you to prepare a fresh balance-sheet. If you say that the balance-sheet in principle is correct, then there is no difficulty in pointing out the error if there is any. If you cannot point out any wrong figures, you should not suggest that you impugn the balance-sheet, on the face of which it is clear that the dividend was to be paid from the outstandings, as there was no money in hand. If you impugn the document, you should show that it is incorrect. You are unable to point out in what respect the figures are incorrect.

Mr. Hemming did not mean to impugn the balance-sheet, and said it was sufficient for him to show that not a single farthing was earned as dividend.

Mr. Chitty said that Mr. Hemming had worked out the accounts on a wrong basis.

Mr. Hemming then asked his Honour for permission to call a witness, if necessary, to put in the statement of account on oath as evidence, but the application was refused.

Mr Hemming then cited authorities bearing on the case and said that he relied much on the judgment in the case of Glasier vs Rolls reported in the Chancery Appeal Reports, Vol XLII., page 440. Mr. Hemming referred to a case published in the "Bombay Gazette of the 16th instant, Charles Wilding *vs* De Canon Haymon and others, directors of the Canadian-Pacific Colonization Corporation, in which judgment was given for the plaintiff, who was induced to purchase shares on the faith of statements made in the prospectus of the company, of which the defendants were directors.

Mr Chitty said he would deliver judgment most probably on Monday, the 27th instant.

(Before MR. M. H. HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

BENSDICT PIEDADE MASCARENHAS vs. JAMES ALEXANDER MURRAY AND THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

THE plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 600, which he had deposited with them as a guarantee for the faithful and honest discharge of his duty while in the service of the defendant Institute, and interest thereon. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Warden represented the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that he had deposited a sum of Rs. 600 with the defendants, as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of his duties while he was employed by the defendants. Under an agreement, dated the 13th August, 1892, and made between the plaintiff and the first defendant, who was a director of the Victoria Natural History Institute, the sum so deposited became payable to the plaintiff as the defendants discharged him from the service. The plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 600 with interest at four and a-half per cent. from the date of deposit to the day of the filing of suit, also Rs. 7, being the plaintiff's one week's wages ; compensation equal to two months' wages for wrongfully dismissing the plaintiff from their service, without three months' notice being given to the plaintiff as was agreed to in the deed of contract.

Before the suit was proceeded with, Mr. Warden contended that the first defendant could not be sued in his private capacity, as he was described in the summons as a director of the V. N. and H. Institute. The summons must be amended or he must be sued as a director of the company.

Mr. Bowen replied that in the agreement Mr. Murray was particularised as the director of the Institute. The plaintiff sued him in his private capacity and institute also.

Mr. Warden submitted that the Institute being an incorporated body, no member of that body could be sued individually.

Mr. Bowen, in reply, said that Mr. Murray had signed the deed of contract as a director of the Institute. There was no Institute in Bombay ; but the defendant's giving his wrong address and misrepresenting several other things, induced the plaintiff to part with the amount.

Mr. Warden stated that on the 13th August, 1892, the plaintiff entered into an agreement with the first defendant. He deposited Rs. 600 with the Institute as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of his duties, as a record-keeper of the Institute. The amount of salary was fixed at Rs. 30 per month to start with. He promised to work for two years, and during the period of two years if the defendant wanted to dispense with his services, it was arranged that three months' notice should be served upon him, previous to his dismissal. The sum deposited was to be repaid only when the terms of two years has expired. Under such circumstances Mr. Warden submitted that the suit was prematurely brought. The plaintiff was guilty of neglect of duty. He could not sue the first defendant, Mr. Murray. The parties to the suit should, properly speaking, be the plaintiff and the Institute. From the correspondence it could be seen that the plaintiff was served with a month's notice, and that he ceased to work from the 9th of January last. He claimed his wages for the 9th days of January, in a letter through his solicitors, and he also demanded the money deposited with the Institute. He was informed, in reply to his letter, that the sum would be paid after the expiration of the period of two years and the wages would be paid when they become due. The plaintiff's solicitors were also informed that the defendants would keep the plaintiff in their service again, and that he should consider the notice cancelled. The plaintiff did not return to service, but quietly filed a suit. The plaintiff was also guilty of neglect of duty inasmuch as he did not account for a sum of Rs. 1,200 given in his charge. Under such circumstances he had no right to ask compensation.

Mr Bowin said that it appeared that some trick was played by the defendant, as several other men were also induced by him to enter into an agreement and deposit sums of money with him. Those persons were unable to regain the sums of money so deposited. He was informed that a decree was obtained against the defendant in a similar suit.

Mr. Warden remarked that the decree was an "exparte" one and that it was to be appealed against.

His Honour, in disposing of the suit, observed that taking into consideration the conditions of the deed of contract, he was afraid he could not pass a decree for the plaintiff. There came some technicality in his way, and so he could not get the amount deposited with the defendant. The suit was therefore dismissed.

Mr. Bowen : Is there any security that we shall get the amount after the term of two years had expired ?

The Judge : Where is the amount now deposited ?

Mr. Warden : At the home-branch of the London and Country Bank, your Honour.

The Judge : I have no power to compel the defendants to deposit the sum in a certain place. If the plaintiff thinks he has been cheated and that false representations were made to him he may take steps against the defendant in a criminal court.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON competition at 700 and 800 yards was held on Friday, the 17th instant, at which there was a very good attendance. Several good scores were made at 700 yards, but the shooting at 800 yards was very moderate throughout. The following are the scores :—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	29	27	56*a*
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32	20	52*b*
Lce-Corpl. F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles..	32	19	51*c*
Colr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles..	23	26	49*d*
Colr-Sergt H Flindt, Bo Vol Rifles..	29	22	48*b*
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21	26	47*e*
Sub-Condt W Doolan, Comst Dept	23	18	46*b*
Sergt W H Jackson, Bo Vol Arty.	23	21	44
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	22	21	43
Ar-Sert W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles.	27	14	41
Lce-Corpl P Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22	17	39
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26	13	39
Vol J F Fry, G I P R Vols	21	14	35
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	16	15	31
Lce-Corpl H Forde, Bo Vol Rifles..	5	3	8
Vol G Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	7	retired	7
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	2	"	2

a Handicapped 8 points winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 16 points. *c* Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 4 points. *e* Handicapped 12 points.
f Winner of 3rd Spoon.

Owing to the Coorla range being engaged for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association from the 22nd and 28th instant inclusive, there will be no competition to the Rifle Club until after that date, notice will be given by post-card in the usual way.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE Wheal Cup competition of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery came off last Saturday at the Mahaluxmi Fort. The members of No. 1 Company assembled at the Sir Richard Temple statue, and proceeded to Grant Road station by train, where they were joined by No. 2 Company. Fours were formed, and the parade marched to the Fort. The competing teams then fell in on their Gun-Captains. Lots were drawn for the order of competing, and it fell to Sergeant Jackson to go on the gun first. Marks were adjudged on the following basis :—Points for smartness, steadies, and quietness of detachment, combined with celerity and correctness of drill. Gun Captain's knowledge of the gun stores, and the correct and efficient working thereof. Gun Layer's knowledge of the principles of laying, and his smartness and accuracy on the same.

When the judging officer, Captain S.C.U. Smith, R.A. had finished the examination of the teams, the whole, parade was drawn up in line, awaiting the results. When the marks were totalled up, Sergeant Marsland's team was first with 91 points, thus winning the Cup and the gold medals ; Sergeant Pinder came next with 89 points, securing the silver medals ; while Sergeants Jackson and Randle, secured 88 and 82 points respectively. Captain Smith in addressing the teams said that the drilling of all the teams had been very good, and the minutest details had been taken into consideration when giving marks. The chief points in which marks were lost were in the laying the gun layers in two cases not having their sights aligned correctly on the object, time being also lost between the giving of the final range and the order to commence firing by the Gun Captains.

The parade was then dismissed.

The competition for the sub-divisional Carbine Cup was commenced on the Coorla range last week, when the team from No. 2 sub-division, No. 1 Company, fired and scored 157 points.

The following is the result of the thirteenth Carbine Spoon competition :—

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Instr J Owens	24	21	45*
Sergt D A Pinder	21	22	43*
Gunner C H Butler	22	21	43†
Gunner F Blodwell	24	19	43†
Corpl F J Taylor	25	15	40†
Sergt H G Hyde	15	24	39‖
Sergt-Major J Becherleg	18	20	38*
Gunner Flower	12	22	34
Bomb J Leask	16	16	32
Gunner A E Houfton	10	20	30†
Gunner P Phelon	18	11	29
Gunner H W Martin	9	12	21
Gunner G D Traylon	4	14	18

* Handicap 8 points. † Winner of 1st points.
† Handicap 4 points. ‖ Winner of 2nd Spoon.

There will be a dinner and concert at the Byculla head-quarters on 1st April at which his Excellency the Governor will preside and distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the Church parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captns.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	..	1	1	..	2	2	35	41
B "	..	1	1	1	..	1	24	28
C "	..	..	1	2	..	3	30	36
D "	..	..	1	..	..	6	34	41
E "	..	..	1	2	1	2	19	25
F "	..	..	..	1	1	2	17	21
G "	..	1	1	1	..	4	42	50
H "	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	19
I Cadets	..	..	..	1	..	1	53	54
K Cadets	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	16
L Cadets	..	..	..	..	..	4	51	55
Army Staff	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	30
Total	4	5	9	6	29	3	369	425

The following officers were on parade, viz :—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, A-D-C ; Majors R S Brown ; H A Acworth, and T W G Leathem (Adjutant) ; Captains J P Baird, B Place, G Lund, J W Smith, and Lord Colin Campbell ; Lieuts F W English, J P Cornforth (Quartermastor), D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, and H R H Wilkinson ; 2nd Lieuts. R Snell, C C James, and W Garlick, Lieut R A A Jenkins, (2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Vols.

"IT IS THREE THOUSAND MILES LONG."

WE allude to the great Mississippi River in America For hundreds of miles of its course it is yellow with the earth which the swift current has torn from its banks. Probably the Mississippi bears constantly in solution ground enough to make many a rich farm, though the amount is, of course, greater at times in flood. Thus, for drinking, and even for washing, the water of the Mississippi must first be purified.

It is the same with anything which either for appearance or utility is in some way thrown out of character. For instance, the blood in our body is a river. From the heart to the extremities it is of a bright red colour, but on its return through the veins it is dark and sluggish. The reason is that when it starts from the heart it has just been purified, and when it comes back it is loaded with all sorts of refuse matter it has picked up in its journey. In other words, the blood—which is only food fully digested—carries life on its red current and brings away disease and death on its dark one.

Speaking of her own condition a lady in a post about six years since, a woman writes that her skin gradually became first yellow and then of a saffron colour. Connected with this she experienced several symptoms of illness. She had more or less pain at the sides and considerable difficulty in breathing. Her appetite, previously good, began to fail, and after eating comparatively little there was much distress in the region of the stomach. There was an attendant loss of energy both of mind and body, and she felt tired, languid, and weak.

Now we must observe that in case of natural fatigue from labour or any exertion rest is an unfailing remedy. Sleep and relaxation renew our powers. But there is a kind of fatigue which rest does not relieve—for which the Angel of Sleep bears no healing in his wings. What vile counterfeit is it ?

She adds : "I finally took to my bed and was visited by a doctor, who said my liver was wrong, and that I had jaundice. He gave me medicine, but as it had no good effect he advised me to go to the hospital. As I objected to this, he said I might try a change of air and see what that would do for me. So I gave up my place and went to my home at Fairford, in Gloucestershire. Failing to obtain any benefit from the change I consulted another physician, who attended me for some time, but I grow no better. Whatever I did I could not recover my strength, and my friends thought I was in a decline.

"I did not eat enough to feed a bird and began to despair of ever recovering my health. With many ups and downs in the way of feeling, and of fear and hope, I lingered along until July, 1890, when an acquaintance recommended me to try MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP. Indeed, so much was I impressed with what was said about this medicine that I sent my niece four miles to procure a bottle of it. After taking the contents I felt better. A weight seemed to be lifted from my chest, my relish for food returned, and by degrees I found myself in every way stronger. I will conclude by saying that after having used two bottles more of the Syrup I was able to return to Birmingham quite well, and have had no signs of the ailment since. It is only just to mention that I feel better now than I have done for many years, and had I sooner known of Mother Seigel's Syrup I should have avoided an amount of suffering and misery which it saddens me even to look back upon."

The lady referred to is Miss Sarah Hawkes, of the "Lion Inn," Longmore Street, Birmingham. That yellow or saffron colour of the blood was caused by the failure of the liver to secrete, or take away, the bile from the blood. Remaining in the blood it was carried to all parts of the body, and necessarily showed itself through the skin in the ghastly hue she names.

Understand, please, that the bile, useful to help move the bowels, is a poison when in the blood. The entire malady of biliousness in all its forms is a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia, the source of most of our aches, pains, and diseases. It is no new thing to say that the success of Mother Seigel's Syrup in reviving the torpid digestion, stimulating the liver, and thus purifying the blood, sets it apart from all other medicines as an article to be relied upon when the use of ordinary drugs has been followed only by disappointment. The blood holds the secret of life, and this remedy keeps that ruby river clear and clean.

THE India Office has just issued the memorandum for the current year relating to the various classes of instructions which officers of the Indian Army are allowed to attend when on leave in England. The only important alteration is the omission of the signalling class, and we are told that Staff Corps officers will not in future be permitted to join the School of Signalling at Aldershot because the necessary certificates can be obtained in India.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through "Defective Nutrition." Bo. 1.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

THE final forecast of outturn of the Madras cotton crop is as follows :—

The revised and corrected figures of the areas sown with cotton during the current season, as reported up to the end of January, which are given below, show that the area sown in Government villages is 110,800 acres or 8·2 per cent. less than usual. The decrease is found in all the principal cotton growing districts except Bellary, where the area sown is 17 per cent. greater than the normal, but for the Deccan districts as a whole is trifling.

The decrease is most marked in Tinnevelly, where it amounts to 23 per cent. of the normal, and for the two Southern districts together is 20 per cent., this being due to the extremely unfavorable character of the season in that tract.

In all the northern cotton growing districts the condition and probable outturn of the crops is favorably reported on, the estimated outturn ranging from 10½ annas in Kistna, where the exceptionally heavy rains of October last did some damage to the crop, to 12½ annas in Bellary and 13 annas in Anantapur, where some harm has been done by insects. On the whole, however, the crops in the Deccan districts are flourishing. In the Central and Southern districts, the crop has suffered severely from the almost entire failure of the north-east monsoon rainfall, and it is only in one taluk of Madura that the crop is fair.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Montmorency, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 18.

Jamieson, Lt-Col, Bengal 7th Infy, on duty, from England.
Parry, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Keith-Turnour, Hon'ble, Major, Bengal, King's R Rifles, on leave, from England.
Williamson, Capt, Bengal, Comt, from furlough, from England.
Leckie, Lt-Col, 19th Bo, Infy, from leave, from England.
Godfrey, Capt, 9th Bo, Infy, from furlough, from England.
Broome, Capt, 9th Bo, Infy, from furlough, from England.
Renick, Col, 18th Bengal Infy, from furlough, from Silchar.
Chalmers, Major, Bengal, Remount Dept, from leave, from England.
Brownnam, Lt, 4th Bo Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Lloyd Lt, 2nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Satara.
Williams, Lt-Col, Ms, Sur Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lowdell, Surgn-Major, Bo, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

FEBRUARY 17.

Donaldson, Lt, Bengal, R A, off leave, to Delhi.

FEBRUARY 18.

Panny, Lt, Bengal, Wilts Regt, on leave, to England.
Rickards, Major, Ms, on medical certificate, to England.
Montmorency Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Keith-Turnour, Hon'ble, Major, Bengal, King's R Rifles, from leave, to Rawalpindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th February.

1. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Wedn

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Ld., Canadian Club WHISKY.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! Finest Orange Pekoe. A really Excellent Tea. Re. 1-4 per lb. Pekoe Re. 1 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb. Family Mixture As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

FOX TERRIER PUPS for sale, prize breed 5 months old. To particulars apply No. "555" care of this Paper.

THREE FLOORS TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET.—ROOMS for Barristers and Doctors, in Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply "B" care of this Paper.

TO BE LET at PANCHGANI.—THREE COTTAGES, formerly the property of Mrs Mary Ann Spires. For particulars apply to Mr. S. HIGGINS, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., MarineStreet, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent's White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints. Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

WANTED, immediate Theodolite and Level for hire; also temporary two experienced Surveyors for Up-country. Must have Theodolite. Liberal terms. Apply "E. 112." Apollo Hotel, latest 22nd.

WANTED, early EMPLOYMENT, in a European Office, by a young German, who knows French and Italian, and is a Good Book-keeper. Salary no object. Good references. Apply "33," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an ENGINEER, experienced in working on Ice Factory. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to the MANAGER, Ahmedabad Ice Manufacturing Co., Ahmedabad.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to take charge of small Coasting Steamer. Must be sober and hard working. Salary Rs. 200, find his own food. Apply with copies of certificates "N 8." care of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, or the P P. Organs with 4 music rolls and case complete; in good order, very little used, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B L A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—OURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, £1 per year, including postage.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgani.

H. O. SELBY says about "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar:—"Should any person desire to act on "Falstaff's" resolution, and live cleanly as a nobleman should, I would advise him to put up at the "FOUNTAIN HOTEL."

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.—Rooms available.—Apply CHARLES GRAY, Proprietor.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

PRICE PER COPY ONLY ONE RUPEE, Postage One Anna.—The FIRST INDIAN MEMBER of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Being a Collection of the main incidents relating to Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION to PARLIAMENT. Apply to Mr. P. SUBRAHMANYACHETTE, 9, Armenian St., Madras

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PEARSE'S HAIR DOUCHE.—Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying and Imparting a Lovely Fragrance. It restores Grey Hairs to its original colour. Per Bottle Re 1-4.—PEARSE & Co. Apollo Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.—Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a success for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Rs. 1.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONVOCATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
FOR
CONFERRING DEGREES.
TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY 1893.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 P. M. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.
2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 P. M.
3.—VISITORS will alight from their Carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.
4.—PROCESSION.—At 5-15 P. M. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSSION:—

I.—FELLOWS.
In Order of Precedence.
(Juniors first.)
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
The Judges of the High Court.

II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Civil Engineering.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there will follow on behalf of Candidates for a degree—
The Supplication by the Dean or Senior Member of the Faculty in which they graduate;
The passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree;
The Presentation by the Dean, or Senior Fellow, to the Chancellor; and
Their Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.
6.—Declaration of Degrees conferred
7.—The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year.
8.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.
9.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.
10.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
18th February 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

THE price of Bar Silver advanced again 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38¼d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16d. per cent. lower, at £64 9-16; and in New York, the metal declined ¼ cent to 84 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being lower to the same extent at 4·88¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 650,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 84·60 cents per oz. Consols in London were unchanged at 98½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris remained at 98½; Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at frs. 25·18. The Indian Council allotted five lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 2 3/32d., the rate obtained for the extra bills placed since Wednesday's regular allotments. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2¼d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £160,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to this port.

We learn that there has been no further change in the value of Silver to-day either in London or New York; and quotations for the English and French Funds are unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,620,000 quarters, or 210,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

A further advance of 1-16d. was established in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-16d per lb., and Arrivals advanced 7·64d. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 55-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 61-64d. for June-July. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, Oomras, and Hingunghat were 1-16d. higher; but Tinnevellys declined ¼d. per lb. Egyptian Fair Brown was unchanged at 5 1-16d. per lb. The market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

Again, to-day, there has been an advance of 1-16d. in ready Mid.-Americans in Liverpool, at 5d. per lb.; and Arrivals are reported 1-16d. higher in all positions. Surats are unchanged; but Egyptians are 1-16d. dearer. The Sales are 7,000 bales; and the Imports 8,000 bales.

The weekly Cotton statistics wired by Reuter from Liverpool show the total Sales to have been 6,000 bales more, at 41,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats) than in the previous week; while consumers took 3,000 bales more, at 49,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 4,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 15,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 582,000 bales, than in 1891. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales more, at 17,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 80,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 12,000 bales less in sight; and the figures now show a decrease in the Supply for all Europe of 435,000 bales as compared with last year's, but an increase of 650,000 bales as against those of the year before; and, in the case of Surats, a falling off of 10,000 bales, and 252,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals had advanced 3-64d. to 5-64d.; the spot rate being 1 3-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 1-16d. above that ruling in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 9¼ cents per lb.; but Futures, for May were 8 points higher, at 9·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, making the week's figures compare as undernoted with those in the two previous seasons, and bringing the deficiency in the total arrivals to 1,711,000 bales and 1,486,000 bales as against last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York has advanced 1-16 cent to 9 3-16 cents per lb.; and May Futures are 14 points higher, at 9·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are again 13,000 bales, going against 24,000 bales last year, and 23,000 bales in 1891. The Cotton in sight is given as 5,560,000 bales, compared with 5,460,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	71,000	149,000	122,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	25,000	89,000	67,000
,, ,, Continent	47,000	78,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	4,173,000	5,884,000	5,659,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	1,691,000	2,506,000	2,319,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,347,000	1,705,000	1,851,000
,, Stock in the Ports	980,000	1,197,000	791,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,220,000	4,655,152	3,589,910
,, ,, Surats	202,000	212,360	453,680
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,658,000	1,673,000	1,076,350
,, London	5,000	8,500	19,000
American Afloat	130,000	220,000	245,000
East Indian ,,	7,000	10,000	22,000
Total	1,790,000	1,911,500	1,362,350
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 15-16d.	3¾d.	4¼d.
,, Good Dhollera	4 5-16d.	3¼d.	3¾d.
Difference	½	½	1

A contract for 200 bales of new Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 260-1; and purchases of 100 bales of ready new Broach, at Rs. 265; and 200 Mulkapur, at Rs. 232—all for local spinners' account—is all the business which has been reported here to-day; but the tone of the market has been steady at an advance in rates of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, all round.

WHEAT continues to be neglected to a great extent by shippers; and only a small business has been done again to-day in a quiet market; and on the bases of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate amount for export; but *Linseed* has further advanced 2 annas per cwt. in a strong market, say to Rs. 8-9-0 to Rs. 8-11-6 per cwt.; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,957	bales.
Wheat	12,680	,,
Linseed	11,596	,,
Rapeseed	2,266	,,
Gingelly	12,315	,,
Groundnuts	20,874	,,
Castorseed	1,724	,,
Rice	16,084	,,

FREIGHTS are weak, but without change, and, as usual on a Saturday, no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for ready and forward delivery of the latter; but we have heard of next to no business passing either way, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2¾d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 13-16d.	,,
Credits do. ...1s. 2 29-32d.	,,
Francs do. ...1·56¾d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved to the extent of 3-16 per cent. in rates for Fours to-day, and the market closed steady at 105⅜ for cash; 105 5-16 for the February account; and 105 1-16 for the end of March; with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, especially in Cotton Mill Shares, which have, in a number of cases, advanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per share, a few, however, having moved the other way, at our revised quotations. Volkart Press shares are Rs. 25 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 60 for the first issue. Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 10. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,045; Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,025 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

10 p.m.	78·1

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

6 a.m.	65·7
10 a.m.	73·9
2 p.m.	76·3
4 p.m.	76·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FILOSE—Jan 22, at Naples, wife of Major Clement Augustin Filose, of Gwalior, C I, of a daughter.
LYNN—Jan 24, at Shorncliffe Camp, the wife of Maj S H Lynn, A S C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HALLUM—Jan 24, Caroline S Hallum, late of Penge, the widow of Maj E Hallum, Bombay Invalides, aged 83.
JOPP—Jan 26, Andrew, Abercrombie Jopp, late Capt, R E, and some time Director-General of Stores, India Office, aged 49.
McCLELLAND—Jan 23, Annie Wilhelmina Boyd McClelland, second daughter of the late C G McClelland, late of Singapore, aged 27.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHALK—February 19, on Sunday, at Pali Hill, Bandora, suddenly, Frank Chalk, of Bombay, solicitor. Funeral at Sewree Cemetary, at 5 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—February 11, at Fatehgarh, the wife of G Forbes, C S, of a daughter.
McFARLAN—February 14, at Mozufferpur, the wife of Archibald McFarlan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARROLL—MULLER—February 14, at St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, M Carroll, son of James Carroll, Esq, to Eva Mary Muller, daughter of W C Muller, Esq.

DEATHS.

DIGNAM—February 15, at his residence, 13, Alipur, Sylvester Dignam, of asthmatic bronchitis, aged 62 years.
MORAN—February 12, at Secunderabad, from fever, James Joseph, the infant son of Surgeon-Major J J Moran, Indian Medical Service.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1893.

THE debate on the first reading of the Home Rule Bill has evidently apparently been shortened, like that on the Address by the observance of a self-denying ordinance on the part of the supporters of the Ministry. The Bill has been read for the first time without a division, and the second reading is fixed for the 13th March. The interval will, no doubt, be utilised for the introduction of other Bills, of which notice has already been given. The text of the Queen's Speech brought by the last mail adds to the promised measures—relating to the registration of voters, quinquennial Parliaments, the abolition of plurality of votes, the creation of Parish Councils, the enlargement of the powers of the London County Council, and the reduction of the working hours of railway servants—three others of different scope and character, which were not included in the telegraphic summaries. Two of them are Suspensory Bills, to prevent the growth of new vested interests in the ecclesiastical establishments in Scotland and in Wales; the third will give direct local control over the liquor traffic. In respect to the latter Sir Wilfred Lawson was prompt to point out "with a gleam of triumph," that this is the first occasion on which the words "direct local control" and the phrase "the liquor traffic" have appeared in a Queen's Speech. The ecclesiastical Suspensory Bills are apparently regarded with greater dissatisfaction, not to say alarm, by the Opposition, than any of the others, excepting the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Balfour, passing over the question of the shortening of Parliaments, complained that the proposal to bring in Suspensory Bills in regard to the Churches of Scotland and Wales was not in accordance with precedent. In the case of the Irish Church such a Bill was only introduced after a resolution of the House of Commons had declared in favour of Disestablishment. These Suspensory Bills will, he maintained, paralyse great ecclesiastical institutions, and place the Church in Scotland and in Wales in a cruel position. Sir M. I. Stuart affirmed that the people of Scotland did not want disestablishment and disendowment, only agitators in Scotland advocate the changes proposed and the Suspensory Bill will discourage many who are desirous of devoting themselves to the service of the Established Church.

The *Times* denounces the Suspensory Bills as scandalous, iniquitous, and tricky. The Bills Mr. Parker Smith protested—with an involuntary pun—will scotch the Church of Scotland, and leaving it maimed and paralysed until such time as it suits Ministers to kill it outright. This view is shared by the leading journal, which suggests that the Churches in Wales and Scotland are to be preserved for future consumption like the victims of certain spiders mentioned in books on Natural History, that are stung, not into death, but into stupor, so that they can be kept without the chance of escape until the time comes for making a meal upon them. Sir George Trevelyan, the Secretary for Scotland, repudiated any intention of keeping the question of disestablishment long in suspense, and justified the immediate introduction of the Bills objected to, "because a good thing cannot be done too soon, and a good thing cannot be begun too soon, and this is, at any rate, a beginning." He defended the silence of the Scottish members on the ground that it is not necessary for them to repeat in Parliament the declarations for disestablishment by which they had won their seats, and that it is better to get to business without delay. The *Times* regards this statement as the disclosure of the tactical secret of the Government. It is obvious that the Debate on the Amendment and that on the first reading of the Home Rule Bill have been greatly abbreviated by what is denounced as "this new conspiracy of silence." In the latter debate, so far as appears by the telegraphed reports, none of the members of the Government, except Mr. Gladstone himself, addressed the House. Neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor Mr. Morley appear to have spoken, and Mr. Sexton and Mr. Redmond are the only Irish members who have taken a prominent part in the Debate. These members, representing the two sections of the Irish party, have expressed general approval of the Bill, while reserving a claim to amend certain of its financial provisions. There has been no indication on the part of Mr Labouchere, or of the representatives of the Labour Party, of an intention to oppose the Bill. So far the probabilities appear to be that the measure will pass the second reading by the majority which placed the present Ministry in power. The critical time will doubtless arrive when the Bill is subjected to the ordeal of committee. But the expectation in political circles in London is that, subject to some modifications, the Bill will survive the committee stage, and be read a third time. The stroke of fate will come when it goes up to the House of Lords, where, according to all the political augurs it will get short shrift.

It is not so easy to say what the House of Lords will do with the other Bills which will go to their Lordship's House "with, but after" the one on which their minds are already made up. What will Lord Salisbury say to the Suspensory Bills? He will probably repeat what Mr. Balfour has said, that they are not according to precedent, and reject them. The same may be done with the Bill for shortening the duration of Parliament to five years, with the one man one vote Bill, with the Bill for the simplification of registration, and the others. If that course be taken however, the cry will certainly be raised that the House of Lords has assumed an irreconcilable attitude and blocked all the measures of the House of Commons. It may probably be deemed politically prudent to make a selection, and while rejecting some of the Bills, allow others to pass. The choice will have to be made between the Bills already introduced by Sir William Harcourt—one of which is to abolish plural voting, and the other to give local control over the liquor traffic—Mr. Asquith's Employer's Liability Bill; Mr. Fowler's Registration Bill for England and Wales, Sir George Trevelyan's Registration Bill for Scotland, Mr. Mundella's Railway Servants' Hours for Labour Bill, and some others of like kind. If the Ministerialists are sufficiently taciturn during the earlier half of the Session, these measures may, with a little help from the closure, be sent up to the House of Lords, and a certain amount of discrimination will have to be exercised in dealing with them. The four hundred Bills introduced by private members on the second day of the Session will doubtless be massacred pitilessly in the Lower House. If the same fate overtake in the House of Lords, the half-dozen Bills which will probably pass the third reading in the House of Commons, Mr. Frederic Harrison's may feel strengthened in his opinion that "the time is at hand when the Parliamentary machine will need to be very seriously recast." Mr. Harrison takes a very gloomy view of the future of Parliaments. He looks forward with positive satisfaction to the probability that the Panama Scandal may lead to "a real Dictatorship" in France, which he is quite confident will be welcome provided that the Dictatorship be not Imperial, or a stroke of Joint-Stock Jobbery, and is honestly sought and obtains the support of the nation. It is not surprising that as a follower of Comte, whose ideal is Government by the select few, and not by the many, he regards our actual Parliamentary Government "with its obsolete procedure, its interminable verbosity, and its heterogeneous composition" as wholly unfit to be the Executive Council of even a small compact State, much less of an Empire scattered over the four quarters of the Globe. Lord Wolseley, whom Carlyle regarded as the man fitted to clear out St. Stephens and put the key in his pocket, will read Mr. Harrison's article in the new *Fortnightly Review* with sympathetic interest.

WHEN the mail left there was great activity in the bimetallic camp, and the supporters of the principle of a double standard began the session in a cheerful mood. One of the features of the present Parliament is the large number of "syndicates" or groups, whose members combine to ballot for dates on which to call attention to subjects in which they are interested. The Bimetallic Syndicate is not the least energetic as is shown by one of their members, Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, having already secured a day, February 28, for a motion about the International Monetary Conference. Although Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson drew the lucky date it does not follow that he will take the leading part in the coming debate. The principal share in attempting to enlighten the House of Commons, and through that assembly the country generally, will be taken by men of greater political standing than the worthy Yorkshire Baronet. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin have never concealed their currency opinions, but being at present in a position of "greater freedom and less responsibilty," they will be able to adopt a firmer attitude on this question than they could in the last Parliament. Outside of St. Stephen's there is to be as much energy shown as inside, and if the measures now projected are carried out, bimetallists will have no reason to complain of the supineness of those whose duty it is to engineer the movement. The headquarters of the Bimetallic League are in Manchester, where the cause has hitherto drawn its greatest strength, and although there is an office in London the staff is confined to a man and a boy. In other words, to a secretary—a competent person in every way—and a lad as clerk. The leaders seem to have at last awakened to the fact that a political organization, unless it is vigorously conducted in the Capital, is placed at a great disadvantage The Radical Caucus had to change its central offices from Birmingham to London only a little earlier than in the natural course of events would have been necessary. Some day the Bimetallic League will be compelled to follow the example of the National Liberal Federation and migrate to London.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from London on the 2nd inst., gives some political items which are not without interest. It was a matter of observation in certain circles that the members of Lord Herschell's Monetary Committee were extraordinarily secretive. No hint of the nature of the report, or of the spirit in which it would be drawn up, was given, even to their familiars. On another point we learn that the hopes of the military element that there will be a forward movement in Afghanistan are not shared by the best minds in Whitehall. In this respect the speech of Sir George White, when bidding farewell to his friends in Ireland, is regarded as significant. The new Commander-in-Chief dwelt upon the fact that when a British force was sent to avenge the death of Sir Louis Cavagnari it only remained long enough to effect that purpose, and vindicate our military ascendency. When these two objects were attained, Afghanistan was evacuated, and left under the rule of an Amir sufficiently strong to keep her united, strong, and autonomous. It would, therefore, he said, be unreasonable to suppose that England would take any action save with a view to maintain that alliance, on which men and money had been expended, and to break which would be to stultify the policy which the Government has pursued for the last twelve years. Nothing could be clearer than this declaration of purpose and policy, and the knowledge that the new Commander-in-Chief has made that emphatic declaration ought to do much to allay the apprehensions which appear to have been aroused at Kabul by indiscreet and irresponsible utterances.

A TELEGRAM announces the arrest at his house in Belfast of Mr. DeCobain, the late Parliamentary representative of the East division of the borough, against whom execution of a warrant has been pending for over a year. Mr. DeCobain, who was the son of a clergyman, was educated at Bell's Academy, Belfast, and after associating himself with politics became Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast and Deputy Grand Master of Ireland. His name was long connected with works for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and he was widely regarded with respect. But at the close of 1891 he was charged with having committed abominable crimes. A warrant for his apprehension was issued, and he fled to Spain, whence he addressed letters to his most prominent supporters, representing that he was the victim of a vile political conspiracy, which rendered it necessary that he should remain abroad until such time as evidence could be collected which would enable him to clear his character. On February 14, last year, Mr. Balfour moved that Mr. De Cobain be ordered to attend in his place in the House on February 23. This order was not complied with, and Mr. Balfour, remarking that he did not wish the House to prejudge the case of the accused, moved that having fled from justice and disobeyed the order of the Speaker, he be expelled. This was agreed to and a new writ for Belfast was issued. From that day until now little has been heard of him until the news of his arrest was made known.

THE announcement of Lord Jersey's determination to resign the Governorship of New South Wales, is received by the Australian papers with universal expressions of regret. It had been asserted at home that Lord Jersey's relations with his political advisers had not been of a pleasant character, and one or two of the English papers received by last mail went further and stated that there had been constant disagreements. The New South Wales journals, however, give an unqualified denial to this assertion. Ministers expressed themselves as greatly surprised as the general public when his Excellency's decision was made known. Sir George Dibbs, who was alleged to have had a personal quarrel with Lord Jersey, declares that his relations

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE SIAM FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Rosebery, replying to a question put by Lord Lamington, in which the latter referred to the recent statement made by the French Under-Secretary for the Colonies, that the Mekong River was the Western boundary of the French sphere of influence, said that he was unable to discuss this vague expression, but added that the British Government recognised no sphere of influence in that quarter.

THE DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

THE BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain, in the debate on the Home Rule Bill, said that the Bill threatened the unity of the Empire, and implied future demands that would manifest themselves at the time of England's emergency.

He also declared that Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the retention of Irish members at Westminster was impracticable.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was read a first time without a division. The second reading of the Bill is fixed to take place on the 13th March.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill provides for the election by Ulster of twenty-seven members to sit at Westminster, and fifteen to sit in the Council at Dublin.

CHANGES AT CAIRO.

The *Daily News* states that Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha, the High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt, has been recalled from Cairo to Constantinople, and that he will be replaced by Ghazi Osman Pacha.

Neither Lord Cromer or Moukhtar Pacha himself know anything about the latter having been recalled to Constantinople.

ARREST OF MR. DE COBAIN.

Mr. Edward S. W. De Cobain, the late member for East Belfast, against whom there has been a warrant out for some time, has been arrested in his own house at Belfast.

THE COAL CRISIS IN WALES.

A crisis in the coal trade of South Wales has been averted by mutual concessions on the part of the masters and miners.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIA COUNCILS.

The *Standard* states that a despatch was sent by Lord Kimberley to India by yesterday's mail relative to the Constitution of the Legislative Councils and dealing finally with the pending legal points.

ELECTION NEWS: LOSS OF A UNIONIST SEAT.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Mr. MacInnes, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Hexham, defeating Mr. Clayton, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of four hundred and forty-six.

TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates sailed to-day for Bombay.

The hired transport Kaiser-i-Hind left Portsmouth to-day for Egypt with the South Staffordshire Regiment.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, FEB. 16.

Owing to heavy rain yesterday it looked as if there would be no play to-day, but in the morning it broke clear, and the ground being sloppy play did not begin till after lunch. At half-past two Messrs. Hornsby and Gibson were to have gone in. The latter, however, being seriously hurt by a ball on the knee, yesterday, retired, Mr. C. Wright replacing him. The visitors kept in till half-past four. When the last man was dismissed the total stood at 182. Messrs. Hill and Heseltine played a fine free game. The bowling of Mr. Reynolds for Umballa was very good; four wickets had fallen to eleven runs in twenty minutes. The home team went in at quarter to five, and when stumps were drawn at 5-45 two wickets had fallen for 30 runs. Mr. Ffrench and Major Wintour were then in, and both looked well set, having each made five runs by single hits The yesterday's not outs, Messrs. Wintour and Frenchwent in for the home eleven to face the trundling of Hill and Foljambe. The innings was chiefly remarkable for Major Wintour's unexceptionable cricket, for he could not be got out till almost the last part of the game. With this exception the local men made nothing of stand. By lunch they had compiled 138 runs for eight wickets down. After lunch Major Wintour succumbed to Mr. Heseltine, after scoring 78 runs. The remaining men were all out rapidly by a quarter to three. The Visitors wentin,and commenced their second innings at 3-15, and when stumps were drawn at 5-45 they had run the score up to 146 for eight wickets down; the match being thus drawn. The fielding of the Umballa team was decidedly slack, though there were few exceptionally clever catches. The Visitors will play at Lahore on Monday. The following are the scores.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke, b Maddock alias Robinson	16	b Fegan	23	
Mr Hornsby, c Capt Fagan, b Corpl Reynolds	26	c Murray, b Maddock	12	
Mr Gibson, (retired hurt)	24	to bat.		
Mr C Wright, c Maddock, b Reynolds	3	b Fegan	4	
Mr Jackson, b Reynolds	15	b Reynolds	13	
Mr Robinson, l-b-w, b Reynolds	0	l-b-w b Fegan	17	
Mr Vernon, b Reynolds	9	c Gilham, b Maddock	18	
Mr Maclean, b Fegan	1	c Ffrench, b Wintour,	0	
Mr Foljambe, b Maddock	23	c Gilham, b Maddock,	8	
Mr Hill, c Fegan, b Reynolds,	35	to bat		
Mr Heseltine, not out	18	not out	2	
Extras	17	Extras	5	
Total	182	Total	146	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Maddock	130	4	63	2	105	2	57	13
Reynolds	121	9	40	0	50	3	24	1
Pte Hooten	50	7	14	0				
Fegan	95	4	35	1	80	3	41	3
Mjr Wintour	20	2	30	0	20	0	13	1
Gilham					10	1	6	0

UMBALLA.

1st Innings.

Lieutenant Champain, b Hornsby	1
Captain Fegan, l-b-w, b Foljambe	2
Mr Ffrench, b Hornsby	14
Lieutenant Murray, C Foljambe, b Jackson	11
Lieutenant Leslie, b Foljambe	3
Corporal Gilham, b Heseltine	10
Private Hooten, b Hornsby	7
Major Gibson, c Vernon, b Heseltine	9
Major Wintour, b Heseltine	78
Corporal Reynolds, c Robinson, b Maclean	2
Mr Maddock, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Hornsby	125	6	63	3
Foljambe	100	9	23	12
Hill	40	3	12	0
Jackson	30	2	19	1
Heseltine	60	5	14	3
Maclean	25	2	8	1

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Imperial Council, from the 26th instant.

THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

General Stedman, Quarter-Master-General, leaves Calcutta on a tour, on Monday, through Kohat, Kurram, and Peshawar.

POLITICAL OFFICER TO THE EX-AMIR YAKUB KHAN.

Major A. W. Muir, Political Agent, Bhopawar, will probably act as Political Officer to the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, on Colonel Law going on leave.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon-Major Douglas Ffrench-Mullen, Residency Surgeon, Udaipur, has been posted to Ajmere as Civil Surgeon, *vice* Surgeon-Major Owen going to Patiala.

KABUL NEWS.

Kabul letters, dated the 5th instant, make no mention of political matters, nor even a hint at the Jellalabad Mission.

THE VIZIRABAD-MULTAN RAILWAY.

The Punjab Government is forcing upon the Government of India the rapid construction of the Vizirabad-Multan Railway Line, which will pass through the tracts lately redeemed from the desert by irrigation.

THE DEATH OF MR. GORDON.

The following are further particulars of the fatal accident that befel Mr. Gordon and servant. It appears that the party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. Leaventhorpe, C.E. The tiger was wounded by the Deputy Commissioner, and as the brute was lost sight of Mr. Gordon left the machan, and went into the jungle with a chaprassie to see if any traces of the animal could be found. What exactly happened then no one can say. Mr. Leaventhorpe heard cries of help proceeding from their direction, and was horrified to discover a native servant lying dead and the wounded tiger worrying Mr. Gordon who was almost torn to pieces. The brute made off at Mr. Leaventhorpe's appearance. It seems that Mr. Gordon, who was a crack shot and an intrepid shikari, forgot to reload his rifle when he descended from the machan—a piece of neglect, almost inexplicable, that undoubtedly cost him his life.

PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The First Presidency Athletic Meeting was held on Saturday, and a most successful beginning was made. Local men were well represented, and several crack men from the mofussil entered also. Mr. Green, the well-known member of the London Athletic Club, and the Brothers Macleod, exhibited splendid form, and beat the local man Pritchard, though the latter made a good show in such capital company. The Army Championships and School Championships were well contested, and some of the results were very creditable for India. The following were some of the best events:—

Bicycle Race, distance two miles, scratch; won by E. H. Read, in 6 min. and 41 4-5 secs.

The Army Championship, distance one mile, won by Private Walsh, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, in 4 min. and 41 4-5 secs.

Long Jump; won by B. C. Green, 20 ft. 7 in.

120 Yards Hurdle Race; won by Norman Macleod in 16 4-5 sec.

The Army Championship, 100 yards; won by Private Priddy, Rifle Brigade, in 10 3-5 secs.

The Amateurs, 100 yards; won by Norman, Macleod in 10 2-5 secs.

The Army Championship, 440 yards; won by Private Murphy, Wiltshire Regiment, in 54 secs.

Amateurs, 440 yards; won by Duncan Macleod, in 54 secs.

High Jump; won by B. C. Green, 5 ft. 4 in.

Amateur, one mile; won by Lieutenant Towsey, West Yorkshire Regiment, in 5 min. and 22 4-5 secs.

The Schools Challenge Shield, 100 yards and a quarter mile; won by St. Xavier's.

Pritchard took three prizes in running; was third in Amateurs, 100 and 440 yards race, and immediately after the latter won at 440 yards the School Championship Shield. There was a heavy downpour of rain and thunderstorm this evening. The weather is most unusual.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 19.

The French mail steamer Oceanien arrived from hina.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats queit.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	38½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	61,000	"
" " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,638,000	"
" " Surats	17,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. W. C. VERNER, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant E. S. Earle, Border Regiment, have been transferred to the 2nd Battalions of their respective Regiments.

THE transfer of Major F. S. W. Raikes from the 3rd to the 4th Battalions Rifle Brigade has been cancelled.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Majors J. D. Standen and L. B. Wilbraham, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Lieutenants R. A. Berners and R. E. P. Gubbett, Welsh Fusiliers.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination for the Judge Advocate-General's Department:—Captain A. E. P. Burn, 35th Punjab Infantry; Captain R. C. Onslow, Viceroy's Bodyguard; Captain R. F. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa; and Captain E. O Owen, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—9th Bengal Lancers.—Major E.E. Money, to be Commandant, vice Robertson, retired; Major G. L. Garstin to be Second-in-Command; Captains H. L. Davison and F. W. P Angelo, to move up in grade succession, and Captain A. G. Peyton to be Squdron Commander. 40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. H. Dillon to be Wing Commander.

THE Military correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"Lord Roberts, some time ago, ordered trials to be made with a new pack saddle invented, strange to say, by a naval officer, Captain Newburgh Stewart, R. N. These trials have proved most successful, and I have just seen the saddle at 151, Strand, where it is being made in large quantities to supply orders received from India. It is less than half the weight of our service pack saddles, and can be made, by means of the screws which contract and expend the arches, to fit an animal of any size or condition. It is also comparatively cheap, and when taken to pieces can be packed in a small space. An Artillery officer says that 'The mules on which it was tried never showed the least inclination to gall anywhere.' It will, therefore, be hailed by all who have to do with transport as a merciful and valuable invention."

THE following allotment has been made of the twenty-five appointments to the Indian Staff Corps announced in Sept. last:—Queen's Cadets.—W. H. Simpson, A. K. Forbes, M. H. B. Geddes, Queen's India Cadets.—J. M. Bruce, G. K. Chancer. R. Johnstone, R. T. D. Leith, J. L. Stewart, A. C. M. Hogg, H. N. Davies, J. L. Smith, C. E. Bateman Champain. Honorary Queen's India Cadet.—R. W. Henderson. Gentlemen Cadets.—H. N. Young, F. F. D. Mensies, W. A. S. Walker, T. S. Cox, F. T. Duhan, G. A. Hawks, F. G. Laurence, G. Barton, H. E. Browne, H. Walker, S. B. Watson, University Candidate.—C. Prissick.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

AT last this session of Parliament, which has been so anxiously awaited and which everyone anticipates, will be one of the most momentous in the present reign, has commenced, and both Houses are busily engaged in debating the Queen's Speech, which in one point, at all events, created a general surprise. We were led to expect that the Ministerial proclamation called by a constitutional action her Majesty's most gracious Message would be of abnormal length and ponderosity. So far from that being the case it is of ordinary dimensions, and rather better drawn up than usual. Grammatical purists generally revel on these occasions, but so far there is an entire absence of the familiar sneers at our rulers for their liberties with the Queen's English. Whose was the hand that drafted the document I cannot say, but if we can judge from internal evidence it was not Mr. Gladstone's. The most devoted admirer of the Prime Minister would hardly claim for his style that its chief characteristic is conciseness. Whatever we may think about some of the measures announced and the impossibility of passing what Lord Salisbury would call "a tithe of them" between now and grouse-shooting, no one can deny that the Speech is interesting from more than one point of view. Foreign affairs naturally occupy a considerable portion of space, but general terms do for everything else but Uganda and Egypt. Respecting the latter country the Government use language which has been closely scrutinized not only in this country but abroad, and more particularly in the valley of the Nile. Some of our foreign critics trace a certain amount of inconsistency in the statements about the crisis—I wish I could say the late crisis in the Egyptian capital, which is likely to give Lord Rosebery a good deal of more trouble before it comes to an end. There are two paragraphs devoted to the Egyptian complications, which now, by the way, are attributed in some fairly well-informed quarters to feminine influences, the fair charmer being, we are told, a native of that country, which next to and perhaps more than Turkey, is so vehemently opposed to our continued occupation of the country. In the first paragraph we have a repetition of the assurances previously given by our Foreign Secretary to M. Waddington that the strengthening of the British garrison does not indicate any change of policy or any modification of previous promises to retire when our work is done. In the next sentence we are told that the Khedive has declared in satisfactory terms his intention to follow henceforward the established practice of consulting and co-operating with Lord Cromer. Whether the two declarations are as contradictory as they seem to the French mind, the incident to which they refer has in one sense been a blessing for some of our public men, who if no crisis had arisen would have been greatly embarrassed in the near future by their unwise speeches when in Opposition. As Lord Salisbury urged in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening what has taken place makes the prospect of early evacuation much more difficult and hazardous.

The leader of the Opposition, who spoke as well as ever I have heard him, was in a rather conciliatory mood, and while he properly reserved his final judgment on the Egyptian imbroglio until the papers are presented, he abstained from suggesting, as is freely being done in "another place," that Abbas Pasha's behaviour is due to the former utterances of Mr. Gladstone and some of his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain in whose mouth such charges are not very becoming, seeing that his own conversion to a better state of mind is of comparatively recent date, rather damaged himself last night by the contemptuous manner in which he referred to the young Khedive. From Mr. Labouchere or Mr. Conybeare such language might have been harmless, but in the mouth of a man who has been a Cabinet Minister, and may be so again, if he follows Mr. Goschen's example in taking the last plunge, it assumes a different complexion, though perhaps Mr. Morley in his desire to score against his opponent exaggerated the indiscretion. The flow of eloquence started by the Queen's Speech has been in the Lords more abundant than usual and confined mainly to Ireland. A great deal has been said in both Houses about the agricultural distress, but the result of all the talk so far is not remarkable, and the field is still occupied by Lord Wincnelsea's scheme. That energetic nobleman, as he showed by the remarks he made in Parliament the other evening, has not abated a jot of his enthusiasm, and he still fervently believes that by demoralizing the Chamber of Agriculture prosperity will in some mysterious way return to our much-suffering farming industry. Interest in the discussion now in progress on the Queen's Speech is to some extent diminished by the knowledge that we are not likely to hear anything about the topic of all topics, the contents of the Home Rule Bill, until that measure is actually introduced by its author. The demand for seats on the House of Commons when Mr. Gladstone is to unfold his plan "to amend the provision for the Government of Ireland," as the Royal Message with touching modesty describes the proposal to grant Home Rule to the sister island, is enormous.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., has brought in a Bill—not to abolish the office of Governor-General of India and set up a Parliament in Calcutta—but to throw open the square in Lincoln's Inn Fields to the public. This measure is designed chiefly in the interests of the poor little gutter children abounding in the neighbourhood of this highly respectable square, and I hope he will succeed in passing it. He was asked to take charge of the Bill by one of the great political organizations of the Metropolis, and when it comes on for consideration he will be strongly supported.

The trial by jury question, which I believe excites less interest in Bombay than on the Bengal side, has been taken up Lord Stanley, of Alderly, who on Monday is to "interpellate" the Earl of Kimberley respecting Sir Charles Elliott's much-discussed order. Lord Stanley is to ask the Secretary of State why her he has sanctioned the abolition of trial by jury in the seven districts of Bengal for ninety-one offences, including murder; and whether the subjects of European countries and citizens of the United States accused of any of those offences will lose jury trial. The rules of the House of Commons prevent a member making a speech when asking a question. In the House of Lords there is no such prohibition, and I understand that Lord Stanley will, in bringing the matter forward, refer to the recent agitation in Bengal. Later in the Session he may try to elicit some information from Lord Kimberley about the unfairness of making India pay his salary as Lord President of the Council. When on the formation of the Ministry a gentleman interested in India suggested in the Home press that part of Lord Kimberley's pay should come out of the British Exchequer he was privately told by some one who professed to be acquainted with the facts that the noble Earl's appointment to the post was nominal, and that all the work would be done by the Vice-President, Mr. Acland. Lord Kimberley's connection with the Privy Council Office is quite as much a reality as his connection with the India Office, and entails a great deal of labour upon him. Mr. Acland has, I understand, no more to do with the duties of Lord President of the Council than I have, confining himself to controlling the Education Department, a task quite sufficient to absorb the time of a man even of his superabundant energy. Lord Kimberley's friends, I imagine, would be glad if one result of the outcry against the present arrangement was to relieve him of the Lord Presidentship. He is an industrious and quick worker, but it is clear that he has more to attend to than he can properly perform without running the risk of his health breaking down. In his speech at the opening of Parliament he spoke like a man who was over-fatigued. His voice was so weak that standing near the bar on the floor of the House, not a great distance from him, only a portion of what he said reached my ears. I subsequently learned that he was very unwell, and that the next day he had to remain indoors to nurse himself.

You in India know something of Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., as a controversialist, and many of your readers will peruse with interest the curious correspondence in the *Times* relating to a difference he has had with the Bishop of Chester. The general opinion is that Mr. Caine does not show to any greater advantage than he did in some of the disputes in which he has from time to time been engaged with Indian authorities. One thing is clear from the letters published in the leading journal that Mr. Caine will not be invited to the Episcopal palace at Chester again during the episcopacy of Dr. Jayne. Briefly stated, the charge against Mr. Caine is that he partook of the Bishop's hospitality and then at a public meeting at Basingstoke gave a "comic version of the interview." When his attention was called to the matter he pronounced the report in the local paper as "a silly burlesque" and a "farrago of nonsense." He was even inclined to attribute it to "a troublesome emissary of the liquor trade," who wanted to disturb the meeting and who, he happens to know by previous experience, has supplied bogus reports to certain newspapers. According to the editor of the *Hants and Berks Gazette* Mr. Caine now says "he has no desire to question the general accuracy of the report." In his letter to the *Times* replying to the Bishop, Mr. Caine admits that the report "was unusually good under the circumstances, but distinctly faulty in the paragraphs referring to the Bishop." Although he climbs down in this way he describes the affair as "extremely trivial," and valiantly announces his intention not to refer to the matter again. The Bishop this morning expresses his inability to agree with his adversary on this point, and considers that Mr. Caine as President of the National Temperance Federation is somewhat seriously compromised. His lordship, however, sarcastically adds: "But my clearness of view may no doubt be impeded by the fact to which Mr. Caine has called attention that I am 'fenced in by the pulpit.'" The local editor, who not unnaturally sticks up for the accuracy of his report, rather drily observes: "It appears that Mr. Caine, when he is addressing a meeting in which he sees no reporter present"—the hon. gentleman had said that to the best of his recollection no reporters were present at the Basingstoke meeting—"allows himself a licence which he would not indulge were he conscious that his words were being taken down for publication." Referring to a conversation between Dr. Jayne and a representative of a respectable Liverpool paper, Mr. Caine styles the latter "a clever penny-a-liner." For a man who to some extent aspires to be a journalist, and who is notoriously fond of seeing his name in print, this contemptuous mode of alluding to what the Bishop more politely calls "an accredited representative of the Press" was, to say the least, short-sighted. As the Bishop reminds us, a forgotten satirist says—

"The active principle within
Works on some brains the effects of gin."

While a distinguished prelate is directing public notice to "the *character* of Mr. Caine's" attempt to shift the responsibility for garbling allusions "upon the shoulders of a provincial editor and reporter" Mr. Caine himself is busily employed in his favourite occupation of trying to correct the morals of other people. Next Tuesday he is to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India if he has seen a certain confidential circular (Confidential No. 1), on what date the circular reached the India Office relating to the prohibition of smoking preparations of hemp, if any instructions have been given by the Secretary of State in Council on the same, and if it is customary for the officials of provincial Government to issue confidential circulars traversing orders issued by the Viceroy and his Council. In this connection I may mention that good Mr. Samuel Smith, who in spite of his somewhat oppressive austerity does keep out of controversies such as Mr. Caine is so frequently getting into, is greatly concerned about the sale in your presidency of opium pills. He proposes to ask Mr. George Russell "whether it is true that an official notice has been posted at Bombay to the effect that at present the right of selling children's (opium) pills has been given to the Bombay opium contractors, and such pills can be bought of all the Government opium shops in Bombay; whether he is aware that many children are poisoned by the free use of opium; and whether the Government will consider the expediency of rescinding this regulation." Mr. Caine has also been stirred by the accounts of the revival of hook-swinging in Southern India, and wants to know if any steps have been taken to put a stop to self-torture by religious enthusiasts. He has introduced into the notice of a question he intends to ask the name of Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves. Mr. Caine wishes to ascertain whether the Surgeon-Major was at Sholoyandan to examine one Chinanan (the victim) with a view of pronouncing him physically fit for the purpose. Mr. Caine is also anxious to learn whether Surgeon-Major Reeves is in the service of the Indian Government, and if it is usual for Government servants to "assist at such ceremonies." No doubt, Mr. Russell will give Mr. Caine a polite reply, but if Sir John Gorst were still Under-Secretary of State for India the hon. gentleman would probably be "sat upon" for the delicate suggestion conveyed in the concluding sentence of his question.

Sir William Wedderburn lectured before the members of the Democratic Club the evening before last on the subject of "India for the Indians," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., presiding. Sir William, who was well received by the Democrats, said he was especially grateful for an opportunity of speaking to an audience such as that in touch with the masses of the country. He firmly believed that India would have justice if she could get a hearing from the Sovereign people. The difficulty was to get a hearing. Demos, he said, is king, but it is not easy to reach his ear. The members of the Democratic Club were among his high-priests. He (Sir William), therefore, appealed to them to get a hearing from "his sacred majesty" for the unrepresented millions of their fellow-citizens in India. He appealed to them with the more confidence, because all he asked was the application of good, sound, democratic principles. At present the Government in India was a government of the officials, for the officials, and by the officials. He wanted, as far as might be, a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Political truth, like other truth, was not dependant on latitude and longitude. Twice two make four at the Equator as much as at the Pole. And trust in people is good doctrine as much in India as in England. He went on to say that the facts he would bring before them were: The extreme poverty of India, and that this is a necessary consequence of the autocratic official system, under which the country is administered by "a civil and military clique," whose interests are antagonistic to those of the great body of the people. The Indian ryot was industrious, frugal, and skilful as a cultivator, and ought to be very prosperous, but he was crushed by rack-renting and bad administration. From ignorance and want of sympathy with the people, European officials made laws that were unsuited to the condition of the country. Even their well-meant legislation did harm. As an example he cited the land revenue laws. Under the old Hindoo system approved by Manu the ryot paid to the Government a share of the gross produce. This operated as a sliding scale. When there was a large crop the Government got a large contribution, to make up for the smaller amount in a bad year. In place of this the English Government took a fixed cash payment, and thus deprived the peasant of the elastic system he enjoyed before. Being told that the average demand was moderate, an old ryot said "that does not help us. It is like the story of the traveller who wished to cross a flooded river. He asked how deep it was, and told three feet deep, on the average. He went in, but it was ten feet deep in the middle, and he was drowned. So if we are starved this year, how does it help us if next year the demand will be moderate? We have had good Rajas, who took a small shared of our crop, and bad Rajas, who took a large share, but never before has Heaven sent us a Government which demands money from us when we have no food for ourselves and our children." Similarly, by the establishment of civil courts on Western models the ryots had been ruined. Their ancestral acres were sold, and they themselves made the bondsmen of the money-lenders. The natural and simple remedy for the present state of things was to apply good democratic principles, and to give the people of India a reasonable share in the management of their own affairs. The people of India had now found a voice, and through the Indian National Congress had, in a constitutional way made a statement of their needs. They did not ask anyone to take what they said for granted. All they asked for was an impartial enquiry into their grievances by a Select Committee or a Royal Commission, in order that justice might be done. At the close of the lecture a number of questions were asked that appeared to show at all events some acquaintance with the published reports of the National Congress.

MR. GLADSTONE, replying to Mr. Johnston in the House of Commons said no recommendation had been submitted to her Majesty on the subject of the succession to the office of Poet Laureate, and there was no immediate intention of submitting such a recommendation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, Captain A. W. Adamson, with the Overland Mails of February 3, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 a.m., on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Morley	Mr W Ashdown
Mr A J Brown	Miss Wilson
Mrs and Miss Reynolds, and 2 children,	Col W B Birch
Mrs Williams and child	Mr Maloney
Mr and Mrs Newnham	Mr Sawyney
Mr Nicholson and child	Mr Kaistha
Col and Mrs Leckie	Miss Bartlett
Capt and Mrs Godfrey	Mr G J W Booth
Capt Broome	Mr C F Stevens
Major Hon & Mrs Keith Turnour and daughter	Mr Whitburn
Lieut Hatherill	Mr and Mrs Francis
Miss Burne	Mr Haarbleicher
Surg-Capt and Mrs Ricketts	Mrs Clifford, 3 children and infant
Mrs Geddes	Mrs Kitchener, infant and child
Rev and Mrs Coles	Mr E D Ancock
Mr F A Owen	Mr Lea
Mr Bulkley	Master Clifford
Mr C E Freeman	Mr and Mrs Nicholas, infant
Miss Pitcairn	Captain A Lynn
Mr A G Ferard	Mr N E Ward
Mr J C Harrison	Miss Gribble
Miss Bagnell	Rev and Mrs Sandberg
Capt and Mrs Williamson and Infant	Miss Ballimore
Mr Naidu	Surg-Capt Dobbin
Mr Cunningham	Mr J Horne
Mrs Hitchings	Mr Streenivas

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Prentice	Mr M Smith
Mr Nicholson	Mr Shields
Miss Nicholson	Mr A E Skinner
Col W Jamieson	Mr J Weir
Mr Arbuthnot	Mr J Anderson
Mr and Mrs Spinner	Mr J Mills
Captain A de Laissoe	Mr Hutton
Mr Roda Mull	Mr C D Peterson
Lt Langley	Mr W Fellocre
Mr E V Lovinge	Capt A W Radcliffe
Dr and Mrs Bomford	Lady Souter
Mr A Napier	Mrs Sigel
Dr Lowdell	Mr Sinha
Sur-Lt-Col Palmer	Mr Richardson
Mr A D Flower	Mr Wakefield
Mr G F Flower	Mr Fehleranian
Mr A Dennis	Mr and Mrs Williams
Mr R Allen	Major Chalmers

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Monk	Mr and Mrs Cummings
Mr Worthington	Mr H G Parry
Dr Priestley	Mr J E Parry
Mr and Mrs Catlin	Mr and Mrs J Ruskin
Mr H Richardson	

FROM ADEN—Mr Merewether.

The following is the list of officers on board:—

A. W. Adamson, Commander; C. Crawford, Chief officer; H. Goldsmith, 2nd officer; E. J. Delves, Supy. officer; J. Gaunt, 3rd officer; H. Atkinson, 4th officer; C. Kay, 5th officer; H. Galt, Surgeon; F. J. Beattie Purser; C. Dust, Head Steward; D. Reid, Chief Engineer; and J. S. Smith, 2nd Engineer.

WEATHER REPORT.—Left Tillusry noon January 28th; from thence to Gibralter strong south-westerly winds. Arrived Gibralter 2 p.m., February 1st; from thence to Malta fine weather with strong westerly winds. Left Malta noon, February 4th, and arrived Brindisi 4 p.m., February 5th; strong north-westerly winds being experienced up the Adriatic. Left Brindisi 2 a.m., February 6th, experiencing strong north-east gales until after rounding Candia; from thence to Port Said, moderate winds and fine weather. Left Port Said and entered Canal at 9 p.m., on February 8th. Arrived Suez, at 3 p.m., February 9th; from Suez to Aden moderate to light winds and fine weather; reached Aden 6 a.m., February 13th, leaving again at 8-30 a.m., from Aden to Bombay, light to fresh north and westerly winds with fine weather.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Monday, when the terms of the Royal Speech at the opening of Parliament were approved.

According to statements in the Berlin papers, the German Emperor has accepted an invitation from Queen Victoria to be present at the marriage of the Duke of York with Princess May of Teok in April next.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the London Trades Council to open the Labour Exhibition at the Agricultural-hall in London in June next.

The Dowager Empress of Germany left Berlin on Tuesday and arrived the following day at Osborne.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Session of Parliament was opened on Tuesday at Westminster. The Queen's Speech was read by commission in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, in the evening, the Address was moved by Lord Brassey and was seconded by Lord Thring, after which the Marquis of Salisbury and other peers criticized various points, to which Lord Kimberley replied, and the debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would introduce the Home Rule Bill on Monday next. A number of Government Bills were introduced, and several hundreds of others by private members. The Address was then moved and seconded, and a debate followed, in which Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Barton took part, and it was then adjourned.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the National Liberal Club on Monday, said the agricultural labourers were becoming less influenced by landlords, which was hopeful for the Liberal cause in the home counties.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Minister were present.

IRELAND.

The Cork Town Council on Friday last, by 25 votes to seven, decided that the expenses of the Mayor's visit to Rome, for the purpose of presenting the Pope with an address on the occasion of his jubilee, should be paid out of the public funds.

The arrival in Dublin of James Egan, the released convict, was celebrated on Sunday in that city by a great popular demonstration and a torchlight procession.

The series of Unionist demonstrations in the towns of Ulster have terminated. At all the attendance was large and the determination to resist Home Rule was decidedly expressed.

GENERAL.

Sir T. Farrer gave evidence before the Labour Commission on Friday that the wages paid by the London County Council were in excess of those paid for similar work in other places.

In reply to an application by a deputation for the creation of Leeds into a city, Mr. Asquith said he should be glad to advise Her Majesty in that sense if he found he had power to do so.

A numerously-attended conference was held at the Mansion-house on Monday to consider the new railway rates. The Lord Mayor presided, and among the resolutions passed was one recommending that power should be given to the Board of Trade to determine rates in the event of disputes arising.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping was held on Wednesday in London, and in the evening the members attended a dinner, when Mr. Mundella, M. P., reviewed the progress of shipping and indicated his views of future reforms.

The trial of Sir H. Isaacs, Mr. H. Bottomley, and two other directors of the Hansard Union (Limited) began on Monday before Mr. Justice Hawkins at the High Court of Justice. The whole of the sitting was occupied by the opening address of the Attorney-General, as was also a considerable portion of the following day. The evidence is now being taken.

At a meeting of the Bimetallic League at Manchester, on Friday, Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P., and Sir G. Molesworth reported the proceedings at the Brussels Conference, and both speakers complained strongly the action of the representatives of the British Government.

At a meeting on Friday it was resolved to form a Liberal Churchmen's Union.

At the weekly meeting of the unemployed Organization Committee on Sunday a letter was read from Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., announcing his intention to raise the question of the unemployed on the discussion of the Address.

Mr. Justice Wright on Friday gave judgment in the action of "Morley *vs.* Loughnan and others," deciding that improper influence had been exercised by the principal defendant over the late Mr. H. Morley, and declared the gift of £50,000 to be void, also directing an account to be furnished of the other large sums of money the defendant had received.

The Lancashire cotton operatives are still disposed to continue the struggle against a reduction of wages, although they have lost during the continuance of the strike nearly a million sterling, and the funds of several trade organizations are exhausted.

Mr. Madden, manager of the Midland Railway, stated at a meeting on Saturday that if the public would grant the companies a reasonable time for considering the complaints against the new rates the prevailing objections would shortly be removed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P.; Lady Barttelot; Sir J. McCulloch, K.C.M.G.; Sir A. FitzGerald; Lieut-Gen. A. S. Thompson; Hon. P. M. Hely-Hutchinson; Col. Fane; Capt. A. A. Jopp, R.E.; Admiral C. Y. Campbell; Staff-Capt. A. E. Archdeacon, R.N.; Duke of Ratibor: Mr. J. G. Blaine.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SEWREE.

A MAN KILLED BY A STEAMER.

ON Saturday afternoon at 4-15 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stack of hay stored on the Port Trust premises, known as the Frere Land and Pier Co.'s Bunder near the sea-shore at Sewree, resulting in serious damage to the owners, about twenty-six stacks of hay being burnt in a short time. A Hindu first discovered the fire and raised an alarm. It was evident that all efforts to arrest the progress of the flames would be futile. Although the labourers, the chowkidars, and the watchmen took immediate steps to put out the flames, and thus prevent them from going beyond the first stack, they found they were unable to cope against the viol

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A GUNNER.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed, at the Esplanade Police Court the inquest, touching the death of Henry Sharp, a gunner in the 2Cth Southern Division, Royal Artillery, aged thirty years, who died at the Colaba Station Hospital, on Thursday, the 9th instant.

The following further evidence was recorded :

James Reynolds said : I am a gunner in the 20th Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery. On the 7th instant, about 7-45 p. m., I went to the Connaught Club, in Colaba, where I saw Gunner Sharp, the deceased, sitting at a table with Gunner Garrigan and a private of the Leicester Regiment. They were drinking beer. The deceased called me to him, and I sat down at the table with him. He was then sober. I saw no marks of violence on his person at that time. We sat there drinking till half-past eight, when Garrigan had to go away on parade. The private of the Leicester Regiment went with him. The deceased and I then went into the tap-room. Gunner Adrian and several other soldiers were there. One of them called order for a song, which he sang, and the deceased joined in the chorus. When the song was finished there was a lot of noise in the room, and deceased and I were talking together, when I once more called order for another song. Gunner Adrian came and tapped me on the shoulder, and told me he wanted to speak to me outside. I went outside with him. He said, if the deceased and I did not keep order, there was a man there who would kick our ribs in, and make us keep order. I then went inside and sat down along with the deceased, and Adrian came in also. I continued drinking with the deceased until half-past nine, when we left together, and went towards the barracks. The deceased was then a little the worse for liquor, and I was not very far gone. We took the main road to go towards the barracks. When we got opposite the Infantry Sergeants' Mess, I saw Gunner Adrian standing on the side of the road with an Infantary man about three yards in the rear of him. The deceased said "there he is," and ran towards Gunner Adrian. The two of them started fighting. I saw Adrian strike the deceased once, and the Infantary man got hold of me. He struck me and knocked me down, and I fell on the opposite side of the road. I got up when I saw the Infantry man run towards the Infantry lines. I then looked for the deceased and saw him lying on his back in the middle of the road. I looked for Gunner Adrian, and I saw him going towards his barracks. He was running, I tried to rouse the deceased, but found him unconscious. I thought the drink caused it. I looked round for some one to help me when I saw Gunner Kurwin coming down the road about two yards from me. I asked him to give me a hand to bring the deceased to barracks, which he did. We tried to raise the deceased to his feet, but he could not stand. We led him to barracks, each of us holding one of his arms. His knees were tipping the ground part of the way. We placed him on a verandah step in a sitting position, and he seemed to revive and could sit alone. He said, "I am all right, go away," but he did not speak distinctly. Gunner Kurwin then went and said he was going to bed, and in I went about a minute afterwards. I came out again in a couple of minutes, and saw two men carrying the deceased on the verandah. I then went in and went to bed, thinking they were taking deceased to one of the beds. I did not see him again until 6 o'clock the next morning. He was then on a bed in the barracks. A gunner was giving him some brandy, but he could not swallow it. He was unconscious. He was then sent to hospital in a dooly. As we were going from the club towards the barracks, I saw several person walking in the main road. They were European soldiers. I did not see the Infantry man, who knocked me down strike the deceased, unless he struck him just as I fell. I was not down more than a minute. When I got up, the Infantry man was about three yards from me, running towards his lines, and Adrian was in the opposite side of the road running towards his lines. The deceased was about four yards from me. I did not see the Infantry man go towards the deceased at all. The fight between Adrian and the deceased lasted about two minutes. They were fighting with their fists; they had nothing besides their fists. They had neither belts nor side-arms. I cannot say who struck the first blow. So far as I saw there was nothing unfair in the fight. I saw no kicking. I did not see the deceased fall. He ran towards Adrian, but Adrian did not run towards the deceased. The deceased staggered towards Adrian like a man under the influence of liquor, and could not run quickly. I and Kurwin did not let the deceased fall when we were leading him towards the barracks. We made the deceased sit on the second step from the bottom. His hands were on his knees, and his head was stooping between his knees. Adrian had not a black-eye when he called me out of the Connaught Club. There was an interval of three-quarters of an hour between the time that elapsed from seeing him in the Connaught Club to meeting him on the main road. I was not aware of the existence of any ill-will between Adrian and the deceased. The distance from the road where the fight occurred to the barracks is about one hundred yards. Kurwin did not appear to me to be under the influence of liquor. I noticed no cuts on the head of the deceased when I picked him up.

Patrick Kurwin said : I am a gunner in the 20th Company Southern Divlsion, Royal Artillery. On the 7th instant between 9-30 and 10 p.m., I overtook Gunner Reynolds somewhere about the Infantry Sergeants' Mess. They were on the main road. The deceased was lying on the road, and Reynolds was standing there with him. Reynolds asked me to give him a hand to take the deceased home, saying he would not get up. I saw Reynolds pulled him up by the arms, but he could not stand. I thought he was drunk. We dragged him to the barracks, and left him on the lower step of the barracks. He said, "all right, go away," or something like it. I was drunk that evening, but sober enough to remember what I told the jury. I think Reynolds was drunk. Reynolds told me the deceased Adrian, and himself had been having a row. I saw Adrian the next morning early. He told me he had only hit the deceased three clouts. Adrian had a black eye. I have known Adrian and the deceased about four months. They never had a fight or quarrel that I know of. The deceased did not fall while we were dragging him to the barracks.

Edward Lallyn said : I am a gunner in the 20th Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery. On the 8th instant at 5-30 a. m., I got out of bed when I saw the deceased lying on the vernadah I went up to him and tried to wake him up, but I could not, I thought he was drunk overnight, and had not shaken off the drink. I went for help and carried him to a bed, and asked the Bombardier to send for a dooly, and he did so. When the dooly came he was placed in it, and I went with him to the hospital, and left him there. He did not speak, and was unconscious. The deceased and Adrian had never quarrelled and were good friends.

William Wicks said: I am a gunner in the 20th Company Southern Divlsion Royal Artillery. On the 7th instant, at about 1 p.m., I was sitting at my cot in my barrack when Gunner Adrian came in. He was much excited, he pulled off his jacket and came and sat on my cot, and said he had been interfered with by two men up the road. I asked who the two men were. He said, they were Gunner Reynolds and Gunner Sharp, the deceased. He said he had floored Gunner Sharp, and will serve Reynolds the same when he comes in. He left my cot and walked up and down the room, repeating the same words two or three times like a drunken man. He appeared to be the worse for drink. I did not notice then whether he had a black eye, but I did the next morning.

Joseph O'Brien said : I am a gunner in the 20th Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery. On the 7th instant, between 10 and 11 p. m., I was in my barrack-room when Gunner Adrian came in. I heard him say he had struck Gunner Sharp, and that he was waiting for Gunner Reynolds. Adrian was then under the influence of liquor and was talking like a drunken man. I saw Adrian the next morning between 6 and 7 a. m. He was then sober and said he struck the deceased and sent him six yards. I was perfectly sober that night.

Robert William Chitts said: I am Assistant Apothocary of Station H spital at Colaba. The deceased was brought to the Station Hospital on the 8th instant. He was then in an semi-conscious state. The breath smelt strongly of liquor. The pupils were equally and largely dilated. The temperature was sub-normal and the extremities cold. The deceased vomitted some stale beer. In the night he became quite unconscious, and died at 9-10 a. m. on the 9th instant.

Dr. Sydney Smith said: I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. On the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m. I viewed the body of Henry Sharp, aged about thirty years, with the Coroner's jury at the Station Hospital at Colaba, and immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body at Colaba. The body was pointed out to the jury by Superintendent Brewin. There was an abrasion on the back of the head about an inch and a quarter in length and half an inch in width. There were some other abrasions over and above the left eyebrow. There was another circular abrasion on the inner side of the left knee. On opening the head much blood was found effused between the scalp and the bones corresponding to the abrasion on the back of the head. On removing the calvariam there was much blood effused between the inner table of the skull and the membrane of the brain. Beneath the right cerebrum there was a large clot effused and another large clot beneath the cerebrum. The brain substance itself was normal, and so were the tables of the skull. There was no fracture. On opening the stomach I found about six ounces of fluid smelling of liquor. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hœmorrhage from the rupture of an artery in the skull. That rupture would be caused by a fall on the back of the head on a road surface. The blood vessel I found ruptured was not athromatous.

The jury recorded the following verdict : That the death was caused by hœmorrhage following the rupture of an artery in the skull, caused by falling on a road, while under the influence of liquor.

THE HOLI CELEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you to publish the following letter which I have this day addressed to the Commissioner of Police :—

To Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—As you are aware the Shimga of the Hindoos, conspicuous among Hindoo holidays by the total absence of common-sense among a large section of the community, commences to-morrow. I propose in this letter to invite your kind attention to the extent of the nuisance and my humble suggestions for an efficient check. Early on the evening the Holi-fire is lighted, and one by one the creators of the nuisance gather round it ; each, as he comes, shouting out to the top of his voice, some abuse coupled to some individual name. Then there is a joint cry by the whole band by way of congratulations. After most of the expected are arrived a continued shouting in the loudest voice goes on for some time, which finished the more active members take to drum-beating, shouting at intervals abuses of the worst description. A section has by this time taken to atya-patya, khokho, or some such game, in the course of which the players shout out in the loudest and most awkward manner possible ; the drums of course continuing to beat at great speed. The dust in the streets and lanes is raised by the players running, jumping, and sometimes throwing it against one another.

Such in brief is the Holi nuisance, which is keenly felt for fifteen days successively till late in the night, even to 4 and 2 a.m. by the educated and sensible people in general. The nuisance is greater in proportion as the locality is more mixed. In a city like Bombay almost no locality is clear of illiterate and foolishly mischievous persons. To enable you to better judge as to my proposals I would here state how matters are managed in these days :—The Holi-worship is on the fifteenth day, and there invarriably is a resident of the locality whose family worship first. This person or some other resident of the locality in consultation with him collects a subscription to be devoted to the purchase of fuel for the fifteenth day. On the sixteenth day each subscriber may if he choose send his water for bathing to the Holi for warming. He also gets the prasad of the Holi.

My proposals are :—That there should be a register of such Holis in a form something like the following :—

Locality and the number of Houses and Residents in the Locality.	Position in the Street, &c.	Residents of two Houses on each side.	Name of Worshipper	Name of Manager or Collector of Subscriptions.

2. The batakee be beaten one day previous to and one day after the commencing of the holidays.

3. The batakee notify that the manager or managers shall be principally responsible for any complaints received by the police, but it shall be the manager's look-out to see that abuses are not coupled to individual names, that drums are not beaten after 11 p.m., that any play the members may indulge in shall not disturb the peace of the residents of the locality, and that it is their duty to prevent the use of filthy language in general.

4. That printed notices to the above effect be stuck to walls close to the place of the Holi.

5. That some police peons be made to go through certain localities twice in the night on the second or third day after the commencement of the holidays, and some of them stationed at some of the centres of mischief on the last two days.

6. That examples be made of a few of these who break these rules.

These, I believe, will ensure an efficient check and will meet with a kind consideration at your hand.—Yours, &c.,

RAMKRISHNA MADHAVRAO.

No. 18, 2nd Kheterali, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 14th instant :—

Read letter to the engineer, dated 27th January, pointing out that the appointment of the assistant time-keeper at the workshops being temporary the present holder cannot under the rules contribute to the Provident Fund without the sanction of the Trustees. Read letter from the engineer, dated 8th February, explaining that the present holder of the appointment was the time-keeper at the Prince's Dock a permanent post but while acting at the workshops during the absence of the workshop time-keeper he was found to be a very suitable man for the work and was therefore retained there as an assistant time-keeper and recommending that in the circumstance of the case he may be permitted to continue to contribute to the Provident Fund.

Resolution. Sanctioned as a special case.

Read letter from Mr. Adamally Saltanally, dated 7th February, addressed to the engineer, requesting that he may have the loan of the Trustees' Saddle back barge to assist in raising portions of the Hog Islands lift that have fallen into the water and undertaking to pay all charges, also to make good any damage the barge may suffer and to return it in the same good order and condition as when delivered to him. Read letter from the engineer, dated 9th February.

Resolution. To be refused.

Read letter from the officiating port officer, dated 10th February, requesting the sanction of the Trustees to place a steam launch of his department, when available at the disposal of the surveyors to the port to enable them to carry out their duties as inspectors of lights and fog signals of all native craft that frequent this port and expressing the opinion that the trustees being conservators of the port are in a measure responsible that the rules and regulations for the prevention of the collisions at sea are carried out and as the inspectors' duties will be performed without any charge to the Trust, it appears equitable that the trustees should permit him to arrange for this work being done satisfactorily by allowing the surveyors of the port free of charge the use of one of the Port Trust steam launches that may be available.

Resolution. Permission should be granted as applied for.

Read letter from the engineer, dated 14th February, forwarding with reference to trustees' resolution No. 35, dated 7th idem, a plan No. 3764D, shewing in red outline the shed space required to accommodate 24,000 tons of bags averaging 2 cwt each ; and suggesting that, as the proposed shed encroaches very considerably on the open wharf area and leaves a road only 73 feet in width between the wharf parapets and the shed, it should be limited in width as shown in thick red dotted lines on the plan and that the present sidings next the jetties might be shifted along side the new shed.

Resolution. The shed may be 73' in width as shown in thick red dotted lines. The proposal to shift the sidings is approved. The engineer should report further after consulting the docks superintendent as to the best means of hereafter increasing the shed area.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Feb. 1893.	For week ending 10th Feb. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	23
,, out of	25	24
,, transported	18	5
,, attended to	1	1
,, warped	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	12	3
,, left	5	8
,, remaining in dock	14	5

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	2
,, left	10	4
,, remaining in dock	9	5

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 11th February,	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Brig Columbus	231	4 days.
VICTORIA DOCK.		
S.s. Caisson	200	4 days.
,, Nyanza	2128	1 day.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ending 28th January, were Rs. 10,252-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892 Rs. 7,828-0-0. Increase, Rs. 2,424-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th January, 1893, Rs. 201-0-4. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 153-7-8. Increase, Rs. 47-8-8. Receipts from 1st to 28th January, 1893, Rs. 35,671-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 31,300-0-0. Increase Rs 4,371-0-0.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The eldest son of Mr. Justice Wilson, late of the Calcutta High Court, who is a new convert to the aith of Islam, is now roaming over Lower Bengal, preaching in English to educated Bengalis.

Extraordinary death-rates continue to prevail in the towns of Cuddapah and Kurnool. In December the former recorded 47·3 per mille and the latter 46·9 per mille, beating even Madras, which was 40·6 per mille

News comes from Hankow concerning a disturbance which, it is feared, may be the beginning of a fresh series of riots. The rails of the small track at the Viceroy Chang Chi-tung's works at Wong-shekong have been torn up, and some of the European employes were stoned by the natives. It is understood that the Viceroy has sent soldiers to protect the Europeans.

Mr. C. V. Portman has arrived in Calcutta in charge of thirteen Andamanese. Of these nine are from the North Andamans, and belong to th Ak Chariar tribe, with whom we have had as yet very little communication. They are over one hundred miles from Port Blair, and speak a language differing entirely from that of the South Andaman aborigines. Owing to the fact that most of the wrecks in the neighbourhood of the Andamans occur on the North Island, it is very important that their friendship should be cultivated, and the present rapprochement is, therefore, a satisfactory sign of progress. As an instance of the change of attitude which has gradually been brought about through Mr. Portman's efforts, the experiences of a Burmese crew, a few months ago, are very significant. In November last a Native vessel was blown out to sea from Moulmein in a storm and was wrecked on the east coast of the middle Andamans during the first week in December. Owing to the distance of the wreck from Port Blair and the prevailing bad weather, Mr. Portman did not hear of the occurrence until the second week in January, when the R. I. M. S. Nancowry was at once despatched to the scene, and the five sailors forming the crew of the Burmese vessel were brought safely to Port Blair. During their stay of five weeks on the Middle Andamans they had been supported by the aborigines, whose attitude throughout was extremely friendly. This treatment, observes the *Englishman*, contrasts very strongly with that to which castaways were subjected before Mr. Portman undertook the civilising of the Andamanese, who were at one time regarded as irreclaimable. It is satisfactory to note that the mortality among these interesting tribes has somewhat decreased during the past year.

News-writers from the Kurram frontier say that a large Afghan force will arrive in Khost by the middle of next month, and that orders for the movement of other troops have been issued. From the Waziris the Amir is reported to have failed to levy a land-tax, although an agreement has been come to by which one-tenth of the produce of the land is to be paid into the Afghan treasury. The sale of wheat, maize, and barley from Khost has been prohibited by the Afghan Governor, probably because all the local supplies will be required for the Afghan troops. The numbers of the Afghan frontier guards have been largely increased, and egress from the Kurram into Afghan territory is strictly barred, nor is any British subject allowed to enter Khost. A number of the chief men of the Dor tribe have nevertheless written to Mr. Merk, expressing their dislike of the Amir's rule, and their desire to serve the British Government.

Eight volumes of Mr. Portman's Photographic Studies of the Andamanese are now complete and have been sent to the British Museum. In view of the probable extinction of the race in the near future, the series is of the highest ethnographic interest. It will be complete in about fifty volumes, the remaining forty-two volumes involving about six years' labour.

From Pulsaira to the Lahore paper comes a decidedly comic leopard story, from one point of view, but doubtfully from the leopard's. Just before dusk a woman, who had been cooking, emptied the contents of her *deghchi*, a quart or so of water just off the boil, over a low bank outside her verandah. Hardly had she done so, when, as it were from under her very feet, came a most indescribable sound, half yell, half roar, and away dashed a large leopard right down-hill, across the khud and up-hill the other side, till lost to view in the jungle, never once stopping to look behind him, closely followed as far as the khud by the *deghchi* which the woman let drop in her fright. That luckless leopard had been prowling under the bank, and got the contents of the *deghchi* all over him. First, pretty well scalded, and then tin-kettled, no self-respecting leopard would stay in a place where he was treated like that.

In connection with recent remarks on the manufacture of cordite in India, writes a contemporary, it is satisfactory to learn that the suspension, for the moment, of the issue of the magazine rifles in India is not in any way connected with the question of ammunition. The whole of the British infantry who would be employed in what is known under the mobilisation scheme as the Field Army, have received the new rifle. There is an ample supply of black-powder cartridges available, and in addition ten million rounds of cordite ammunition will reach this country in the next six weeks. Thirty million more rounds will follow during the current year, and thus an ample supply will be in store pending the introduction of the manufacture out here. The reason why no more magazine rifles are being served out just now, is that the full reserve of what are known as "components"—*i.e.*, parts of the breech action liable to breakage—has not yet been received. These will shortly arrive, and then the re-armament can be proceeded with at once. The rifle seems to have given great satisfaction to the troops who have been equipped with it, and there can be no doubt that it is a wonderfully good weapon.

Taking for granted the excellent work which comes within the province of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the cosmopolitan complexion of English philanthropy, observes the *Pioneer*, it is something of a surprise to find that a trifle over £500 was all that the United Kingdom could spare during 1891 towards the cost of supplying medical aid to the women of India. No doubt, there are many objects nearer home which claim prior attention, but the sum of £250 which was all that came from the pockets of the general public—the Cloth-workers' Company and the Gilchrist Trust gave the rest—seems a rather insignificant contribution for British philanthropy towards a work of so much importance to the Indian Empire. There is cause for further astonishment at the amount of useful work which the London Committee is enabled to do with its extremely limited resources. As the fourth annual report, just issued, shows three scholarships are maintained at the London School of Medicine for Women and a fourth at the corresponding institution in Edinburgh, while the home Committee bears the travelling and other expenses of all the lady-doctors whom it selects for service in India. During the present year it is hoped to send out three more recruits for the work, and to maintain six scholarships at the home schools of medicine. A new departure has recently been made in the creation of doctors "in waiting," who are sent out from time time at the expense of the fund in order that they may gain Indian experience before taking up a separate appointment. In the case of lady-doctors, who go out under the usual arrangement, a clause has been added to their agreements by which they pledge themselves to learn the vernacular within a reasonable time.

The Government of Madras has drawn up certain rules in connection with the new trade of importing petroleum in bulk, which, it says, must be strictly adhered to by the importers. These rules require (1) in Madras that the openings of the store-house should be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or that the floor should be sunk to a corresponding depth in such a manner that the petroleum cannot flow out in the case of fire ; and (2) in the Mofussil that the store-house should be surrounded by a wall or embankment not less than four feet high or by a trench of sufficient depth to hold all the petroleum stored in case of an outflow.

Some correspondence has been taking place in the *Standard* with reference to the best means of excluding the "black sheep" of the colonial clergy, who are generally neither colonially born or colonially trained, whom, moreover, the colonies are anxious to get rid of, from settling into the English settlement. A "Layman," writing to the *Standard* of January 24, argues that the defect of the Colonial Clergy Act of 1874 "is the double jurisdiction ; that the Bishop of the diocese where preferment is sought should alone be the licensing authority, and the person to make inquiries," and that "for the sake of the good character of the Church of England, the Act should be either amended or repealed, and a fresh Act passed."

A new era in an important direction—immunity from cholera—may be about to dawn for India, observes the military paper. Dr. Haffkine's method of vaccination, to which over fifty doctors and medical students voluntarily submitted with harmless results, has been considered successful, and is being taught by Dr. Wright to the Army Medical class at Netley for service in India. Dr. Haffkine is also going, by special request, to Netley, to complete Professor Wright's teaching by practical laboratory instruction. It will be impossible to over-estimate the value of the vaccine, if, on trial in India, it is really found to confer immunity from cholera.

A Dalziel's telegram, dated New York, January 28, states :—"The American barque Vigilant, which arrived from Kobe, Japan, to-day, after having touched at Pitcairn Island, brings startling news with regard to the islanders. It is feared that the Island, which owes its existence to volcanic action, is drying up." There has been no rain for quite two years. The islanders number 130, and they subsist on fruit. In some places the island is so hot that it burns the feet of dogs and cats, the only animals on the island."

The household of the Vatican will profit largely by the impending creation of new Cardinals, as the fees payable by each recipient of the red hat amount altogether to £500—a large sum, considering that the stipend of a Cardinal is only £900 a-year. A new Bishop has to pay some £400 to the "corporations" of the Vatican.

Alone of the London dailies the *Standard* has commented upon the significance to English women of the suit for divorce, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery, recently instituted in the Calcutta High Court, by the wife of Dr. Upendro Krishna Dutt. This unpleasant case proves up to the hilt the contention that no amount of Occidental veneer will serve to materially hide the nature of the Hindoo when the latter is once again in his own country. Of course, here and there may be found a member of his race more or less amenable to Western influences ; but it would be well could some steps be taken to place before the girlhood of this country the tremendous risks involved in marriage with even the best of the increasing number of Hindoo students in England. The *Standard* points out—and is backed up by several correspondents—that the English woman who marries an Indian must expect in most cases to be absolutely cut off, when she gets to India, from everyone of her own race ; that she will be hated and despised by her husband's kin and that in short the miseries of existence which more or less afflict every white woman in India will for her be increased a hundredfold. The suggestion of the *Standard* that English ladies in India might start some kind of association which would help to enlighten their deluded countrywomen deserves consideration, for marriages between Indians and Englishwomen are on the increase.

Lady Dufferin's jewels (so we learn from "The Cricket" in *Hearth and Home*) have astonished the susceptible Parisians, and at a recent reception at the Elysee she is said to have worn £50,000 worth of diamonds. She is, perhaps, the best dressed woman in the French capital, and her toilettes are eagerly discussed wherever she goes, just as they used to be in Rome. Lord Dufferin (who, with his accomplished wife, is extremely popular in the French capital) is to be seen every morning riding his bicycle in the Bois.

Some of the happiest descriptions of Indian life (the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St. James's Gazette* remarks) have been written by English ladies. "To the long list, which includes the names of Lady Calcott (Maria Graham), Miss Emma Roberts, Lady Falkland, the Hon. Miss Eden, and Lady Dufferin, may now be added that of Mrs. Steel since it is she, and not 'Mr.' F. A. Steel, who writes the clever stories in *Macmillan* on Indian topics. Mrs. Steel's husband was a deputy commissioner in the Punjab, where she herself was well-known both as an indefatigable 'protector of the poor' and as a most accomplished lady."

Sir H. James has contributed a preface and conclusion to the pamphlet about to be issued by the Liberal-Unionist Association respecting the Meath election petitions. Sir Henry points out that besides enforcing from the altar Bishop Nulty's pastoral dictating how peasants should vote, the priests had in every sphere become active canvassers and agents for the Anti-Parnellite candidates. The revelations made during the trial, he says, disclosed a political condition much to be deplored by every well-wisher of the country.—Mr. Michael Davitt in a reply to Sir Henry James goes into the figures respecting the illiterate votes recorded in North Meath, and declared that 70 per cent. of them "went against," and not in favour of, the candidate, who is declared by Sir Henry James to have been returned by ballots extorted through clerical coercion.

The production of silver in Russia shows a tendency to diminish by reason of the abandonment of the old mines of the kingdom of Poland, which, like those of platinum and tin, would appear to be exhausted.

H. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been awarded the Indian frontier medal with two clasps, both gained in 1891 ; on the first occasion for services as orderly officer to Sir William Elles in the Black Mountain Expedition, and on the second with the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps in the Miranzai Expedition which Sir William Lockhart carried to a successful issue.

Sir Augustine FitzGerald, who has just died at Carrigoran, County Clare, was fourth baronet, and was educated at Winchester and Addiscombe. For about thirty years he served in the Bengal Horse Artillery under the East India Company, and succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1865. He is succeeded by his brother, Mr. George Cunning Fitz-Gerald, who was formerly in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Sir Digby Murray, of the Board of Trade (chairman) ; Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., of the India Office ; Mr. J. W. Warburton, of the Foreign Office ; and Mr. G. W. Johnson, of the Colonial Office ; with Mr. Ernest G. Moggridge, of the Board of Trade, as secretary, to consider the proposed regulations for the Mahomedan pilgrim traffic.

Lingual experts who have been exercising their critical skill upon the facsimile of Her Majesty's diary recently published by the *Strand Magazine*, have found (says a correspondent of the *Rock*) several errors in the work, they are the teacher's and not the illustrious pupil's mistakes. The Queen's munshi appears to have given Her Majesty a wrong translation of the passage given in the diary from the Bostan of Sadi, and to have also been careless in his punctuation, with the result that some of the Hindustani can scarcely be read at all.

Sir Gerald Portal, whose mission to Uganda had primacy of mention among the references of the Speech from the Throne to matters not distinctively "foreign affairs," has, remarks a writer in the *Evening News and Post*) already travelled in what seems an incredibly short time several hundreds of miles from the coast. The letters which friends in London have received from members of the Commission indicate that, while they are keeping in view the diplomatic character of their expedition, they are not ignoring the opportunities, with which their line of march is sprinkled, for very fine sport. It is a case of big men after big game, for all the members of the Commission are tall, handsome fellows, and renowned for physical prowess. Sir Gerald is a crack polo player ; Mr. Berkeley is famous for the speed with which he can run a hurdle-race, carrying safely a large number of eggs ; Lieutenant Arthur is noted for his agilty at gymkhana meetings ; and Captain Portal, Sir Gerald's brother, is an all-round athlete.

KATHIAWAR RACES, 1893.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The annual Kathiawar meeting opened here under most favourable conditions, plenty of horses, and the best of weather. The stand and course were in excellent order, thanks to the honorary secretary. There was a fair influx of visitors though press of work prevented many from putting in an appearance, who would otherwise have done so. Messrs. Miller and Brittain were represented, and there was a totalizator on the course. Both, however, did very little business on the first day. The lotteries were a failure, only one being held. Six events figured on the card for the first day, the Galloway Plate being first on the list for this. Aga Z. Shah's Governor was a favorite, and justified his backer's confidence by winning easily. For the Bhavnagar Cup backers were in doubt between Czarina and Iolanthe—the latter won by a head. For the Jamnagar Grand National most people fancied the Dean, who, however, after his usual custom, ran out three times. Aga Khan's Purse was a gift for his own representative—Dutchman—and the Junagadh Installation Cup was a soft thing for the Bhavnagar pony Rex.

1ST RACE.—"The Galloway Plate"—Rs. 300. For all Arabs and country-bred galloways, 14 hands and under. Weight for inches raised 14lbs. Country-breds allowed 10lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 10lbs. Penalties : Winners once, 7lbs, twice, 10lbs, oftener, 14lbs. Winners of races value Rs. 500 and over to carry 7lbs, of Rs. 1,000 and over, to carry 10lbs extra in addition. Approximate value to second horse, Rs. 110. Winner saves his stake. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga Z Shah's g a gal Governor, 9st 10lbs, Native	1
The Thakore of Palitana's ch a p Good Luck, 10st 12lbs, Mr Benn	2
The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's ch a p Hornblende, 10st 3lbs, Abdul Aziz	3
Mr H Purvi's b a g Speciwell, 9st 4lbs, Abdul Rahman	0
Kumar Hamirsinghji of Virpur's b ch g Star, late Hiralal, 8st 11lbs, Harsur	0
Rana Shri Jalamsingh's ch ch m Baby, 8st 11lbs, Vishram	0

Governor got off well, and led his field the whole way, winning easily from Good Luck, who, though giving away 1½ inches and 14lbs., ran a game little horse. Time 1 min. 27 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Governor ; and evens on Good Luck.

2ND RACE.—"The Bhavnagar Cup"—Rs. 500, presented by H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar. For all Kathiawar country-breds. Weight for age. Penalties : Winners once 5lbs, twice 8lbs, oftener 14lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Approximate value to second horse Rs. 150. Winner saves his stake. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi's br ch m Iolanthe, 9st 2lbs, Rajia	1
Mr C Waddington's b ch m Czarina, 8st 4lbs, Abdul Aziz	2
The Thakore Saheb of Palitana's b ch m Mermaid, 8st 4lbs, Bonn	3
Rana Shri Jalamsingh's wh ch h Charivari, 8st 7lbs, Buchoo	0
The Thakore Saheb of Virpur's b ch h Balloon, 8st 7lbs, Meru	0
The Thakore Saheb of Morvi's b ch g Younghopeful, 9st, 5lbs., Vulleo	0

The field got away to a good start. Iolanthe won by a neck, Czarina, who was shut out, failing to get up, Mermaid was a fair third.

Bettting : 6 to 4 on Iolanthe ; and evens on Czarina.

3RD RACE.—"The Jamnagar Grand National"—Rs. 500, presented by H H the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. A steeplechase for all horses. Weight : English and Australians 12st, country-breds 10st 7lbs, Arabs 10st., and Kathiawar country-breds allowed 10lbs in addition. Maidens of the day 7lbs. Penalties : Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. Winners of races value Rs. 500 or over to carry 7lbs, of Rs. 1000 or over to carry 10lbs extra in addition. Approximate value to second horse Rs. 130. Winner saves his stake. Distance, about 3½ miles.

Mr C Waddington's b w m Spotbrown, 11st 4lbs, Owner	1
Capt J Ashby's br w g The Dean, 11st 4lbs, Mr Benn	2
Mr G H McCausland's br w g Friendship, 11st 4lbs, Mr S M McCausland	3
Mr C White's wh w m Waimie, 11st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr C White's ch w g Whitefoot, 11st 4lbs, Owner	0
The Thakore Sahib of Morvi's br w m Olivia, 11st 4lbs, Rajia	0

All got away together to a good start. Whitefoot and Olivia refused the first fence. The Dean ran out thrice and pecked heavily at the water jump, which he tried hard to shirk. Spotbrown fencing beautifully, won by a distance.

Betting : 6 to 4 against The Dean.

4TH RACE.—Aga Khan's Purse—Rs. 400, presented by H H Aga Khan. For all Maiden Arabs and Kathiawar country-breds. Weight for age. Kathiawar horses allowed 7lbs. Approximate value to second horse, Rs. 135. Winner saves his stake. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 8st 7lbs, Native	1
Rana Shri Jalamsingh's d c b m Vijli, 8st 3lbs, Vishram	2
Mr Mackay's br a h Newminster, 8st 7lbs, S M Abdul Rahman	3
Major Prior's ch a h L'Esperance, 8st 7lbs, Abdul Rahman	0
The Thakore Saheb of Morvi's br c b m Lucky, 8st 11lbs, Rajia	0

Dutchman led his field, and won by 3 lengths. Newminster broke a blood vessel. Time—1 min. 57 sec.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Dutchman ; and 2 to 1 on Vijli.

5TH RACE.—The Junagadh Installation Cup Rs. 500, presented by H H the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. For all Ponies 13·3 and under, to carry 11st. 7 lb. Weight for inches. Bombay country-breds allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Penalties : Winners once 7lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Winners of races value Rs. 500 and over to carry 7lbs, of Rs. 1,000 and over to carry 10lbs extra in addition. Approximate value to second pony Rs. 220. Winner saves his stake. Distance—½ mile.

The Maharajah of Bhavnaggar's b a p Rex, 8st 11lbs, Abdul Aziz	1
Mr Stack's bl ch m The Shrew, 8st 13lbs, Abdul Rahman	2
H H Aga Khan's g a p Nicholas, 10st 7lbs, Native	3
The Thakor Saheb of Morvi's ch ch p Rocket, 9st 2lbs, Vulleo	0
Rana Shri Jalamsingh's ch ch p Bass, 8st 2lbs, Buchoo	0
Mr C Waddingtons b a p Laddie, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
The Thakore Saheb of Morvi's br w m Venus, 10st 11lb, Rajia	0

Rex fairly squandered his field, winning in the commonest of canters.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Rex, and even 5 on Nicholas.

6TH RACE.—The Girasia Stakes. For all horses belonging to Girasias and land-holders not being jurisdictional chiefs. Weights, Entrance free. 1st horse Rs. 75, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. Distance—6 furlongs.

Jethiji of Virpur ; Jiwabhai Ajabhai of Pandawadar ; Rana Sasabhai of Mathuk ; Vijaysinghji of Rasingpur.	

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

The racing was better than the first day. Seven events and good fields in both of them. It was quite a backers' day, favorities winning all events, with the exception of the Cutch Cup in which Oyster, a twenty to one chance, surprised everyone by winning a grand race.

1ST RACE.—The Palitana Vase, Rs. 250, presented by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. For all Kathiawar country-breds. Weight for age, winners of Rs. 250 or over 7lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Approximate value to second horse Rs. 80, Winner saves his stake. Distance—1 mile.

Rana Shri Jalamsingh's d cb m Vijli, 8lbs 1st, Visram	1
Mr C Waddington's b cb m Czarina, 8lbs 4st, Abdul Aziz	2
The Thakore Saheb of Morvi's b cb g Younghopeful, 9lb 7st Native	3

Vijili got away with the lead and maintained it throughout, winning easily a

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE second Session of the 13th Parliament of Her Majesty's reign was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, with the customary formalities. The Commons having been summoned to the Bar of the House of Lords, the Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows :—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I continue to hold friendly and harmonious relations with all Foreign Powers.

"Their declarations in every quarter are favourable to the maintenance of European peace.

"In connection with the approaching evacuation of Uganda by the British East Africa Company, I have deemed it expedient to authorise a Commissioner of experience and ability to examine on the spot, with adequate provisions for his safety, into the best means of dealing with the country, and to report to my Government upon the subject.

"In view of recent occurrances in Egypt, I have determined on making a slight augmentation in the number of British troops there stationed. This measure does not indicate any change of policy, or any modification of the assurances which my Government have given from time to time respecting the occupation of that country.

"The Khedive has declared, in terms satisfactory to me, his intention to follow henceforward the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs, and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it.

"In relation both to Egypt and to Uganda, papers in continuation of those heretofore presented will at once be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates of charge necessary for the public service in the coming financial year have been framed, and will be laid before you at an early date.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I have observed with concern a wide prevalence of agricultural distress in many parts of the country. It is to be hoped that, among the causes of the present depression, some may be temporary in their nature. But I do not doubt that you will take this grave matter into your consideration, and make it a subject of careful inquiry.

"The Proclamations recently in force, which placed Ireland under exceptional provisions of law, have been revoked; and I have the satisfaction of informing you that the condition of that country with respect to agrarian crime continues to improve.

"A Bill will be submitted to you, on the earliest available occasion, to amend the provision for the government of Ireland. It has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, important relief to Parliament, and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire.

"Bills will be promptly laid before you for the amendment of the system of registration in Great Britain; for shortening the duration of Parliaments; and for establishing the equality of the franchise by the limitation of each elector to a single vote.

"There will also be proposed to you various Bills bearing on the condition of labour, among which are measures in relation to the liability of employers, the hours of labour for railway servants, and a Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy.

"Your attention will likewise be invited to measures for the further improvement of Local Government, including the creation of Parish Councils; for the enlargement of the Powers of the London County Council; for the prevention of the growth of new vested interests in the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Scotland and in Wales; and for direct local control over the liquor traffic; together with other measures of public utility.

"I humbly commend your labours upon these and upon all others subjects to the guidance of Almighty God."

Subsequently, Lord Ashcombe, Lord Crawshaw, Lord Playfair, and several other new Peers were introduced with the usual ceremonies and took their seats. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of New York, and a large number of other Peers were also sworn and subscribed the roll.

On the reassembling of the House at half-past 4 o'clock,

Lord Brassey moved the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech. Dealing first with the contemplated legislation for Ireland, he asserted that it was inconsistent with the representative institutions which had been given to that country that it should be governed in total disregard of the opinions of the great majority of its people; and he therefore trusted that the measure of local self-government about to be introduced would be such as prudent and patriotic men could cordially support. Turning to Egyptian affairs, he congratulated the Government on the results of its recent prompt action, and he gave credit to Lord Rosebery for having successfully preserved the continuity for our foreign policy. After dwelling on the importance of securing fresh outlets for our trade and commerce, and highly commending the creation of the new Labour Department, he expressed a hope that benefit would accrue from the suggested inquiry into the depressed state of agriculture.

Lord Thring, in seconding the motion, argued that Home Rule was the only remedy for the ills of Ireland, and that it might be granted safely and consistently with the maintenance of the unity of the Empire. Moreover, the experience of our self-governed colonies showed that there was no just ground for fearing that the majority in an Irish statutory Parliament would oppress the minority.

Lord Salisbury, having complimented Lord Brassey on the very temperate and moderate character of his statement, proceeded to review the principal topics of the Queen's Speech in their own order. Touching first on foreign affairs, he acknowledged that in respect both to Egypt and Uganda the conduct of the Government appeared to have been based on sound principles and carried out with judgment and skill. He pointed out, in regard to Uganda, that the maritime blockade did not enable us adequately to repress the African slave trade, and that to grapple effectually with the hateful traffic we must go to its source and establish our beneficent sway in those regions which had come legitimately under our rule. With reference to recent occurrences in Egypt, he did not deny that the assurances which had been given by this country to the other Powers had not been modified by what had lately happened at Cairo, but he thought that the situation had been so far altered thereby as to make the prospects of evacuation more difficult. As to any further inquiry into agricultural distress, he doubted whether it would reveal any new facts for their guidance, but he was glad that the matter had occupied the attention of the Government. Turning to Irish administration, he alleged that nobody until recently had thought of politically capturing the classes in Ireland who sympathized with crime, but that really appered to be the key-note of Mr. Morley's policy, judging from his official action during the last five months, as illustrated by his deliberate renunciation of the powers with which the law invested him, his conduct in respect to the Evicted Tenants' Commission, the liberation of the Gweedore prisoners, and other matters. Coming to the paragraph as to Home Rule, Lord Salisbury commented on the mild yet ambiguous language in which the subject was broached, and asked whether the contemplated measure would be introduced before or after all the other items in the Newcastle programme had been disposed of. That programme, he remarked amid laughter, gave a sketch of work which would occupy at least a generation. As to parish councils, if they were established nobody would attend them; and if they adopted local option, the result would be that the brewers would have it all their own way. He warned the Government that the depression from which agriculture and other industries were suffering would be aggravated by shaking men's belief in the sanctity of contracts and the security of property. The undue severity of the Poor Law, he urged, ought to be relaxed in respect to the aged and infirm, and he was glad, therefore, that the subject was about to be investigated.

Lord Kimberley found nothing to complain of in the tone of Lord Salisbury's speech, and echoed that noble lord's sentiments, both in regard to the suppression of the slave trade and to events in Egypt. The Government would maintain their position in Egypt as long as was required by the obligations into which they had entered, alike for the welfare of that country and the interests of the Empire. He had no belief in heroic measures for the relief of agriculture; but the Government would welcome any sound suggestions for that object which might result from a careful inquiry. He denied that the Chief Secretary of Ireland had endeavoured to obtain the support of the criminal classes, and asserted that he would be able to defend his policy whenever it was specifically attacked. The Bill relating to the better government of Ireland would be introduced after the debate on the Address closed in the other House, and it would be found to be by no means so milk-and-water a measure as the leader of the Opposition appeared to imagine. Although priests might sometimes exercise too much influence at elections, he did not believe that the Roman Catholic majority in Ireland would oppress the Protestants even if it had the power. The Government would introduce their various measures in perfect good faith, with the honest intention and desire, if possible, to pass them; and he believed that they were calculated to promote the welfare and contentment of the people. In conclusion, while holding that the general principles of the Poor Law were sound, he thought it extremely desirable that the present system should undergo thorough examination, in respect especially to the particular points which Lord Salisbury had indicated.

The Duke of Devonshire expressed his disappointment at the meagre information afforded to their Lordships by Lord Kimberley, and he refused to regard the long list of measures shadowed out in the Royal Message as a practical programme of legislation. Before Parliament was invited to consider the question of Home Rule it ought to have an explanation from the Government of how the supremacy of the Imperial Legislature was to be maintained intact and unimpaired.

After some remarks from Lord Winchilsea and Lord Midleton, the debate was, on the motion of Lord Londonderry, adjourned till Thursday.

The House rose at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tuesday, January 31, in the House of Commons:—Mr. Lambert, in moving the Address, touched lightly on various topics mentioned in Her Majesty's Speech, and in reference to the increase of our forces in Egypt said the Government desired it to be understood that this involved no change in policy whatever, and that the withdrawal of the British troops would proceed as expeditiously as a prudent consideration of the circumstances would permit. He rejoiced to find that for the first time in the history of the House there was a majority in power who believed that a measure could be framed which would satisfy the needs of the Irish people while maintaining the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Beaufoy seconded the motion.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour adverted, in the first place, to those paragraphs of the Speech that dealt with important questions of foreign and colonial policy. The first paragraph deals with Uganda, and on this subject, though I have a question to ask the Government, I have nothing but congratulations to offer them on the policy which I understand they have adopted. (Cheers.) There was a moment when I, at all events, was afraid that the spirit which animated them in Opposition might continue to animate them in office—(laughter)—and that we should find that they dealt with the problem of Uganda as responsible statesmen very much in the spirit of those debates which we have fresh in our minds, and which took place in the spring of last year. (Ironical cheers.) Some influence, of which I do not possess the secret, appears to have made some profound modification in the view of the most powerful members of the present Administration. At all events, we have heard nothing of that policy of abandonment which certainly I understood to be recommended by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at that time merely as the member for Derby. (Laughter.) I should like to ask for some general account of the provision the Government have made for that interval which I presume must elapse between the abandonment of Uganda by the Company and the period when some final and permanent arrangement will be made by the Government for dealing with the great interest of the vast populations of that district in Africa. I noticed with satisfaction that the Government are fully alive to the fact that, unless Sir Gerald Portal be supported by material force, he is not likely to be able to carry out with success the object of his mission. But when that mission has been accomplished—when he leaves Uganda and returns to make his reports—what plans have the Government for administering the country? They must have had some policy on the subject, and all I desire to know is whether it is not consistent with the public interest to tell us what that policy is. As to Egypt, I am glad to say that this is a matter on which we need not do otherwise than congratulate the Government. (Cheers.) They had to meet a difficult and very sudden crisis—apparently a crisis of which no previous warning was given, and which they had no reason to anticipate. They met it with courage, directness, and promptitude, which was the very best way to secure that their object should be accomplished peaceably. (Cheers.) I can assure them that if their policy in the matter of Egypt and in other foreign affairs is on the same lines as those which they have pursued during the last few weeks, they may count on the support of gentlemen on this side of the House. (Cheers.) I should like to know further from the right hon. gentleman whether he can give us an account of the causes which have led to this apparently most unexpected difficulty. I do not anticipate an exhaustive account of those causes from him, because I imagine that it is impossible to deny that among them are to be found the somewhat rash utterances which he and the Secretary for Ireland made on the subject not long ago. (Opposition cheers.) I do not presume to know what policy with regard to Egypt was in their minds when they made these statements, but they surely might have known—and if they did not know, they ought to have known—that it is impossible for men in their position, speaking whether as members or as ex-Ministers, to make the statements which they did make about our position in Egypt without raising expectations in foreign countries and in Egypt itself which cannot but be fruitful, and I fear, have been fruitful, of great trouble. (Cheers.) I notice that in the Speech from the Throne it is stated that the measure—the strong and, as I admit, the necessary measure—of sending troops to Egypt does not indicate any change of policy on the part of Her Majesty's Government or any modification with respect to the assurances Her Majesty's Government have given, from time to time, respecting the occupation of Egypt. That is true, but do not let us go off with the delusion that, because no modification is made, or even ought to be made, nevertheless, the position is not materially changed, and may be changed for many years to come by the incident that has occurred. (Hear.) It has been brought home to us in the clearest manner—it has been emphasised by acts of policy—that to the external dangers of Egypt to the dangers of internal sedition, to all the difficulties which must ensue from the peculiar relations in which Egypt stands, there is added the danger that the fruits of our long labour in that country may at any moment be upset by a Ministerial crisis at Cairo. (Hear, hear.)

Turning to questions of domestic concern, he said the words of the Speech from the Throne left it doubtful whether the problem of agricultural distress was to be investigated by a Committee of the House or by a Royal Commission. It was to be hoped that the former method would be adopted, as the Government had not been happy in attempting to deal with public questions by means of Royal Commissions. He commented in severe terms on the composition of the Commission appointed to inquire into the position of the evicted tenants, and maintained that, as that Commission lacked the power of cross-examination, it could not get at the truth. In regard to the two dynamiters, Egan and Callan, he would accept a statement from the Home Secretary that their release was no part of a general amnesty. Indeed, he would never have asked for a statement from a Minister of the Crown on this subject if the Government had not by their previous declarations and recent acts given too much ground for the suspicion that they were prepared to buy political support by recommending the extension of the royal clemency to criminals. Referring to the release of the Gweedore prisoners, he said that the Minister who showed his contempt for the safety of the police by arbitrarily diminishing the just punishment of these malefactors was using the perogative of mercy not as an instrument of justice, but as a political weapon. The mention in the Royal Speech of many projects of legislation was a somewhat barren homage paid to the Newcastle programme. In the absence of any resolution of the House in favour of disestablishment, the Government were going to introduce Bills which, if passed, would paralyse the efficiency of the Church in Wales and of the Church of Scotland, and would hold out to them no hopes of a final issue in the direction of either establishment or disestablishment. I cannot conceive that when the Government really face the policy they have indicate in the Speech from the Throne the will deliberately elect to adhere to it. (Hear, hear). After all these final paragraphs in the Speech sink into insignificance compared with the one paragraph which describes the provisions to be made in regard to the Government of Ireland. The task of carrying through that gigantic Constitutional revolution is indeed one heavy enough for the shoulders of any Parliament, and sufficient to occupy the time of any Government. I suppose it will be my fate to make many speeches before the Session closes upon this question. I do not mean to discuss it now. Even the debate on which we are now engaged can hardly close without some gentleman opposed to that policy challenging one or other of the main issues raised by any Home Rule Bill. I shall reserve until that occasion arises anything I have to say upon the question, contenting myself now with saying that vigorous must be the faith which shall seriously believe that any measure of the kind indicated in the speeches of the responsible members of the Government will carry out the great object set forth in that part of the Queen's Speech which deals with the question of Home Rule. (Hear, hear.) Here we are told that this Bill has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, relief to Parliament, and strength to the union of the empire. (Cheers and counter cheers.) Even in the flush of their enthusiasm for their own measure I can scarcely believe that gentlemen on the Ministerial benches accept with their hearts the statement they have put into the Speech from the Throne. (Oh.) They do accept it, but it is difficult to understand how they can accept it. I admire their robustness, I admire the boldness and audacity of that conviction. We are to find security for the strength and union of the empire in a measure which reverse the invariable process by which every empire in the world has been built up—(cheers)—in a measure which runs counter, not to this lesson or to that lesson, but to the whole lesson of all history. (Cheers.) Show me an empire which has grown in strength by any measure of the kind proposed, and I will withdraw my remark. (A Voice: Bludgeons and blunderbusses.) As far as my researches in history go, it has been by the concentration, and not by the suspension, of power that Empires have been built up; and I should not readily believe that the law of history is going to be reversed for the special benefit of the British Empire. (Cheers.) With regard to the other statement, that the measure has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, I can only say that a measure which is regarded, not merely with dislike, but with passionate and irreconcilable aversion, by a third of the Irish people; which is regarded with a sentimental approval mixed up with a certain desire for spoliation and plunder by another third; by the remaining third is regarded merely as an instrument by which you are to wrest further consessions from the Imperial Parliament—is not one which, whatever else may be said of it, is likely to afford contentment to the Irish people (Loud Opposition cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone defended the inclusion of the various measures mentioned in the Queen's Speech on the ground of the continual growth in the arrears of legislation. Some measures not there enumerated would be introduced and he announced the intention of the Government to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the land question in Wales. He believed that the Bill relating to the ecclesiastical establishment in Wales would not suspend, but would rather quicken the activity of the Church in that country; and a similar result would be produced in Scotland. There was, he contended, no precedent to justify a leader of the Opposition, who, in discussing the inoffensive announcement of a measure of the highest constitutional importance, use inflammatory phrases which begged every question and prejudiced every argument. As a matter of fact, every empire which had resolutely adopted the principle of local autonomy had been strengthened. He indignantly denied that the Government had debased themselves by exercising the prerogative of clemency for the purpose of obtaining political support; and with regard to the Commission on the evicted tenants, he insisted that it was impossible to form a correct judgment on its proceedings until its report had been presented. As to Uganda, their information was at present derived from the agents of the East Africa Company and from the missionaries, and there was no evidence before them which proceeded from persons well-qualified to speak on behalf of the British people; but Sir Gerald Portal entertained comprehensive views on the whole question, and would advise the adoption of the course which might appear on the whole to be the best. Then comes the criticism of the right hon. gentleman on Egypt. He asks me if I can give the causes of the proceedings of the Khedive in Egypt. I do not think I am the person to whom such an inquiry should be addressed. We lament as unfortunate the incident that the Khedive made no communications with us about those causes, and that he took a very important measure of internal government, and took it, as we conceive, not in conformity with the usage which had been long established and uninterruptedly pursued, with one exception, I may say. There was a circumstance which tended to raise the notion that the Prime Minister whom he dismissed was a person whom he might properly dismiss, for undoubtedly he was suffering at the time from grave indisposition, an indisposition so grave as for the time to disqualify him from performing the duties of the office. It did not permanently disqualify him, we believe, but at the same time there was a cause opened there which it would be unfair to suppress the mention of. I am afraid I must refer the right hon. gentleman to other quarters. What we had to do was to consider the state of facts which arose in consequence of the act of the Khedive, an act followed by explanations and assurances on his part, the terms of which were such that it was impossible for us to take exception to them. We consider that, as far as those terms are concerned, the relations of the two Governments are placed on a footing which ought to be perfectly satisfactory. But the right hon. gentleman went a little beyond this, with what intention I know not. He said that there had been rash declarations on the subject of Egyptian policy. (Opposition cheers,) It appears to me that when statements of that kind are made, and made with regard to persons whom we treat as having an important opinion upon foreign policy, they ought to be supported by something like particulars. (Ministerial cheers.) I entirely deny the statement of the right hon. gentleman. What had been said by me on this subject is, in my opinion, not half so dangerous as what has been said to-night by the right hon. gentleman himself. And now I am referring to what all have heard. What did he mean by his description of the increase of difficulties in Egypt? Why did he dwell upon that subject, except in order to suggest that we ought to lose no time in getting out of it? (Oh and cheers.) If not, what is the point in any declaration made by me which he refers to as rash and dangerous? I believe what I said was to this effect—that if Lord Salisbury were able to carry a conclusion the plans and policy which he had promulgated, which he had pursued with great zeal and much ability, and nearly brought to a conclusion, he would have my support and approval in concluding them. It should be recollected that if Lord Salisbury's policy, if the Drummond-Wolf Treaty, had been ratified—and it was not his fault that it was not ratified—we should at this moment be out of Egypt. (Ministerial cheers.) It was due to an adverse series of circumstances which we were taught to believe were untoward circumstances, that that treaty was not carried into effect. In Egypt there are two things perfectly distinct—the one is the condition of the occupation, the great, according to the right hon. gentleman, the increasing dangers which surround it, and the grave political considerations which are thereby raised, and which deserve, I think, careful and most dispassionate consideration. That is one of the questions connected with Europe. We have not had to deal with that question, but we may have to deal with it, as our predecessors have. A communication was made in the autumn to the British Government that the French Government desired to address to us some friendly overture on that subject, and the French Government were assured in reply that any such overture proceeding from them would be received by us in a corresponding spirit. Nothing has occurred in consequence of those preliminary communications, but if it should occur, doubtless among the historical circumstances that will assist in guiding us will be the very important proposals adopted by the late Government. But the question we have before us, is a totally different question. I believe, not perhaps the whole of Europe, but almost the whole of Europe, perceives that we had virtually no option in the crisis which was recently brought about. The responsibility of our position is of the gravest character. We are entirely and exclusively responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in Egypt, and the question whether the evacuation of Egypt would be sound policy or not, is a totally distinct question, and that any opinion that any man may hold upon it ought on no account to be allowed to obscure his perceptions with regard to that other, and, for the moment, imperative, question. What are our duties to Egypt while we stay there? (Hear, hear.) If our duty is plainly to maintain order, if we are responsible for the preservation of order to all who must suffer from a breach of order, for my own part, I do not see how that responsibility is to be avoided. Undoubtedly, then we must not flinch from doing that—whether it be agreeable to us or not—we must not flinch from doing that which, on a rational and temperate view of the circumstances, is necessary for the purpose of so maintaining order. (Hear, hear.) We do not proceed on any vague intimation, but upon assurances both of the civil and military authority upon the spot, and I rejoice to think that what has been done has received the general acquiescence of the great body of the community both at home and abroad.

In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman expressed an earnest hope that the minds of members would not be inflamed beforehand by violent denunciations of the Home Rule Bill which would shortly be introduced.

Mr. Balfour:—There was one opinion which the right hon. gentleman attributed to me with regard to Egypt in which he was mistaken, and in which I conveyed to him an impression which I believe I did not convey to the rest of the House. (Cries of "Order" and "Spoke.") The right hon. gentleman appeared to think that I was of opinion that the recent crises would hurry—would necessitate—a more rapid evacuation of Egypt than would otherwise take place. What I did endeavour to explain was that the recent crisis showed new difficulties, new responsibilities, and new dangers. The inference which the right hon. gentleman drew from these words was not the inference which I drew.

Mr. Barton severally criticised the Irish policy of the Government.

The debate was then adjourned, on the motion of Sir M. J. Stewart, and the House rose at twelve o'clock.

On Wednesday, February 1, a proposal submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, providing that where a seat has been declared void on the ground of corrupt or illegal practices two days' notice must be given of a motion for the issue of a new writ, was agreed to.

Further debate took place on the address, Sir M. Stewart, Mr. Parker Smith, Sir George Trevelyan, and Sir C. Pearson speaking on the Scotch Disestablishment question. The debate was adjourned on the motion of Colonel Waring. The 140 Bills of which notice was given on January 31, were brought in and read a first time.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed on the 2nd instant, by Colonel Saunderson, who said the present Government had shown weakness and had been unsuccessful only on those occasions when they deviated from the policy of their predecessors. He condemned the course pursued by Mr. Morley in Ireland, particularly the refusal to afford protection, except in the daylight, to sheriffs who were engaged in enforcing civil process. The Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin declared that anticipated resistance to the law had never before been assigned as a reason for suspension of the law, and the same tribunal refused to permit the Executive to substitute their own will for the law of the land. The action of the Chief Secretary had been followed by a recrudescence in the county of Clare of crimes which would be a disgrace to any civilised community. Adverting to the extraordinary course pursued by the Evicted Tenants' Commission, he suggested that it might be more appropriately called "The Members for Mayo and Cork Relief Commission." It was astonishing to find that the dynamiters in England, who were supposed to be innocent, had been liberated on ticket-of-leave, while the Gweedore murderers, who pleaded guilty, were set free unconditionally. There was, he asserted, no need to turn adrift in Ireland the atrocious ruffians who murdered Inspector Martin. Colonel Saunderson proceeded to refer to Father M'Fadden as a "murderous ruffian"—an expression which was warmly resented by the Nationalist members, who loudly demanded its withdrawal. Mr. Dillon desired to know whether the hon. member was entitled to apply such a designation to a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Speaker, in reply to this appeal, said that the statement was made on the hon. member's own responsibility, and that, as no question of order was involved, the Chair could not interfere. Thereupon Mr. Dillon moved that the hon. member should be no longer heard; but the Speaker decline to put the motion, though he thought the member for North Armagh out not to irritate unnecessarily the feelings of any gentlemen present, and suggested that some more conciliatory expression might serve his purpose. Colonel Saunderson observed that he could not help taking his own view of what occurred at the time, and as the Nationalist members evinced a determination not to allow him to continue his speech he proposed to move the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Gladstone, interposing, said it was highly desirable, for the honour of the House of Commons, that this scene should change its character, and earnestly appealed to the hon. and gallant member to abate somewhat the harshness of the expression he had used. Mr. Balfour joined in the appeal, though he reminded the House that language far stronger had been frequently heard against innocent policemen and innocent magistrates. Colonel Saunderson then said, amid much laughter, that for the expression he had used he would substitute the words "exoited politician"; and, passing on to the subject of Home Rule, he remarked that the Prime Minister proposed at the terminati on of a great career to found in Ireland amid the ruins of the ascendancy which he had himself destroyed, the more hateful ascendancy of the Roman Catholic clergy. After some remarks from Mr. W. Redmond,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

who was loudly cheered, thought the policy of the Government might be called a "resultant of forces," or might, perhaps, be likened to a composite photograph in which the faces of Lord Rosebery, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the member for Waterford, and the Chief Secretary were blended in one harmonious whole. In regard to Egypt, Mr. Chamberlain said:—The right hon. gentleman expressed himself as quite unable to give any account of the origin of the troubles which have recently arisen in that country. But he repudiated with considerable warmth the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition that they might have been due to some indiscreet observations made by himself and the Chief Secretary for Ireland before the present Government was formed. (Opposition cheers.) I must say, for my part, that those observations of the two right hon. gentlemen and the troubles in Egypt are, in my judgment, cause and effect. (Opposition cheers.) The Prime Minister said that a statement of that kind should not be made without detailed reference to the observations themselves. What was it then that the Prime Minister, before he was Prime Minister, said upon the subject of Egypt? Speaking in Midlothian he said:—"I shall, indeed, rejoice if, before the day comes for the present Administration to give up the ghost, if be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us from that burdensome and embarrassing occupation of Egypt, which, so long as it lasts, rely upon it, must be a cause of weakness and a source of embarrassment" Now the right hon. gentleman explained this statement of his as being an offer of support to Lord Salisbury to carry out the policy of the Wolff Convention. The argument of the Prime Minister was this,—"In 1887 Lord Salisbury thought it possible that we might be able to evacuate Egypt in 1890, and, therefore, in 1892"—ignoring altogether everything which has taken place in the interval—"I say that I prefer to take the original estimate of Lord Salisbury, made five years ago, rather than rely upon my own judgment of the merits of the question at the present time." That is a great compliment to Lord Salisbury. (Cheers.) But I say that from the answer of the right hon. gentleman which was in the nature of a *tu quoque*, the inference that it was only supporting the policy of Lord Salisbury is entirely erroneous. In the first place, my right hon. friend gave an inadequate account, unless I am much mistaken, of the Wolff Convention. The Wolf Convention was rejected, but why? Because it contained clauses for contingent re-entry, and for the continuation of the occupation under certain circumstances. It is impossible under those circumstances to argue about the Wolff Convention as though it would have necessarily led to evacuation in 1890. But the second answer is this—that since 1889 we have had sufficient experience to convince, I am certain, the majority of men that the estimate which Lord Salisbury made then—like the estimates which have been made by previous Governments; by the Government of which I was a member and also by a subsequent Government—were altogether too sanguine. (Hear, hear.) But the question is really not what Lord Salisbury intended to do, although I think the *tu quoque* argument of the right hon. gentleman was not very satisfactory, but the question is, What is the present Government going to do? (Loud cheers.) We want to know whether they still think, as they were supposed to think at the time of the speech to which I have referred, that immediate or even very early evacuation is possible? My right hon. friend, spoke of a friendly overture received from the French Government during the autumn, and he said that the French Government had been informed that the Government of this country would await that overture in a similar spirit. Of course, no complaint whatever can be made of the language held by the Government, and repeated by my right hon. friend. But surely when that is published it will be taken, as it already has been as an invitation to the French Government immediately to recommence negotiations. (Hear, hear.) What line are the Government going to take in these negotiations to which, in effect, they invite the French Government? There are two governing considerations which ought to be constantly kept in mind. The first is the repeated declarations of successive Governments that our occupation of Egypt is not permanent. Those repeated declarations are no doubt valid pledges which cannot be ignored by any Government. The second governing consideration is that we have also said that we will not leave Egypt until our work is accomplished. (Cheers.) And what I complain of is that, while my right hon. friend laid the greatest stress on the first of these considerations, he said nothing at all about the second. The work which we have undertaken in Egypt was to make the country secure against foreign invasion and against domestic anarchy and disorder. That work has made great progress, but nobody can say that it has been finally accomplished. (Hear, hear.) That work, in my opinion, is one of the most creditable incidents in British history—at all events in recent times. (Cheers.) I have seen something of it on the spot, and those who know more about it than I do agree that a mere handful of Englishmen, some fourscore of officers and perhaps threescore more of English officials, have revolutionised the condition of the country. (Hear, hear.) We are sometimes inclined to belittle ourselves, but I say that that is a record of which any country may be proud. (Cheers.) These results of British occupation have been within the last two months seriously threatened. There has been a further attack by the Dervishes, and that shows that it would not be safe to leave Egypt without European supervision and control, and if we did so most certainly it would be liable to most serious attacks from the Mahdi's party. These reforms to which I have referred have been threatened by the recent action of the Khedive. The Khedive is a very young man, and he has been acting under advice tendered from quarters about which we may have some suspicion. What is the object of the Khedive in this matter? It is undoubtedly to re-establish the uncontrolled Mahomedan power—the power of the Turkish Pashas whose misgovernment brought about Arabi's rebellion. And be sure of this—if we allow the tyranny, the extortion, the corruption, and the injustice which prevailed before the time of Arabi's rebellion to displace the reformed administration we have secured there will be once more anarchy and rebellion, and that will be followed by foreign intervention, when perhaps some other Power will do the work which we have neglected. (Cheers.) I say that in these circumstances it is unwise to raise the hopes either of the Khedive or of the French Government by expressing opinions in favour of an immediate, or of a very early, evacuation. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that we should say to them that, however great might have been the reluctance with which in the first instance we entered upon these responsibilities, at all events now that we have put our hands to the plough we will not draw back until the reforms which we have established are permanently secured. (Cheers.) As to Uganda, the Unionists Party considered that they had enough information already to enable them to come to a decision, and in their judgment Sir G. Portal's mission was unnecessary, but as the Government entertained a different opinion he did not suppose an objection on that subject would be raised in any quarter of the House. In any event Sir G. Portal's report could not reach this country till August, and he wished to know what was to happen between March 31, when the evacuation of Uganda by the company must take place, and the receipt of the report. After touching on the release of the dynamiters and the Gweedore prisoners Mr. Chamberlain dwelt, in conclusion, on the general Irish policy of the Government and pointed out that if, as was alleged, the Irish members were satisfied with the forthcoming Home Rule Bill, they must either have given up their extreme demands, or else the Government must have abandoned the principle that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must be maintained intact in all matters, whether local or Imperial.

The debate was continued by Mr. E. Morton, Mr. Rentoul, Mr. Jasper More, Mr. Roche, Dr. Macgregor, Major Rasch, and Mr. Webster.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. J. Morley, rising amid cheers, said he had never heard more mischievous utterances in the House on the most delicate questions of foreign policy than those which fell from the member for Birmingham. He charges the Prime Minister and myself with using language before the election which has led—(Opposition cheers)—I wonder how many of you who cheer that statement remember a word of it. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman taxed us with being the cause of certain embarrassments and untoward incidents. (Opposition cheers.) Yes, but do you reflect now what is likely to be the effect of what the right hon. member for West Birmingham said to-night? (Cheers.) Every one knows that the success which has attended our presence in Egypt during the last few years has been due to co-operation between the Khedive and the English representative. I wonder whether the English representative will thank the right hon. gentleman for the language he used to-night about the Khedive. (Cheers.) He called him young, which is not an abusive epithet. He called him vain, which is. He called him fanatical, which shows how little the right hon. gentleman knows about the subject. (Cheers and Loud cries of "Oh!") It is simply ludicrous. ("Hear, hear," and Opposition laughter.) But how is that co-operation to continue upon which the successful course of affairs in Egypt depends if statesmen of the position of the right hon. gentleman feel themselves at liberty to use language which must have the effect of alienating the Khedive and of provoking him and inciting him to desert the course of co-operation upon which our success depends? (Cheers.)

With regard to Uganda he pointed out that as long as gentlemen opposite were in office nothing was done or said to show that they did not contemplate the abandonment of that country. The whole subject, however, bristled with difficulties, and it could be most conveniently discussed when Mr. Labouchere's amendment was brought forward. Referring to the release of certain prisoners, he remarked that even if the members of the Government were such sinister and bad men as some people supposed, they were not so foolish as to commit those acts in order to fulfil a bargain which was not going to be kept by the other side. The member for Birmingham was anxious to know what were the provisions of the Bill for the better Government of Ireland. Let the present debate be brought to a close, and the Bill would be explained in all its details the very next day. He had been charged with neglecting to take certain precautions for the prevention and punishment of crime in Ireland, but, after all, the test of a policy lay in broad facts, and he adduced statistics to show that the number of agrarian outrages had greatly diminished, that rents were never better paid than at present, and that there had been a decrease in the number of criminal cases tried at the winter assizes. In abandoning the section of the Crimes Act that allowed a secret inquiry he had merely dropped a weapon which was of little use to those who forged it. As to the recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin on the subject of night seizures, he might state that an appeal against the decision had been lodged and would be heard in another Court; and it should be borne in mind that the policy of recent legislation had been to restrict the levying of legal processes by night. The Evicted Tenants Commission was not created to be a Court to try either landlord or tenants. It was true that the majority of gentlemen on the Commission were of Nationalist sympathies, but they were conversant with the special difficulties of the case, and, moreover, they were not appointed to try a political question. He could not have given a better guarantee to Parliament and the country than by inviting an English judge, full of respect for law and for the foundations of property, to become President of the Commission. It was not denied that the proceedings of the Commission had been conducted with undisputed impartiality—an assertion which was greeted with laughter by the Opposition—and he believed the report, shortly to be presented, would aid in the solution of a most difficult problem. After an explanation of the circumstances connected with the liberation of the Gweedore prisoners, the right hon. gentleman concluded by saying that there was no transaction in his public life on which he should look back with more satisfaction than the part he had taken in the release of those four men.

Mr. Darling moved the adjournment of the debate, and after a brief conversation a division was taken, and the motion was rejected by 249 to 152.

Mr. Carson, who addressed the House for the first time, began a detailed reply to the speech of the Chief Secretary, and was speaking at midnight, when, in accordance with the standing order, the debate stood adjourned.

The House rose at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock.

MR. J. SPENCER BALFOUR.

Mr. Marjoribanks moved in the House of Commons that a new writ be issued for the election of a member for Burnley, in the room of Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, who had accepted the office of the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Coddington asked why, in view of the enormous frauds committed by Mr. Spencer Balfour, the Chancellor of the Exchequer permitted him to accept such an honourable position as Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: In order to prevent any conception that the grant of the Chiltern Hundreds was conferring any honour, or that there was any credit attaching to it, Sir Stafford Northcote, in 1877, deliberately struck out—

Mr. Gladstone: I struck it out (Opposition laughter).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: My right hon. friend claims the credit for it. At all events, some years ago the words by which, perhaps, any honour and credit could be attached to the Chiltern Hundreds were deliberately struck out, owing to the misconception which seems to have arisen. It is the only form by which a member can resign, and by which the House of Commons can get rid of a member (No). It is quite true that under certain circumstances the House might get rid of a member otherwise, but we have had experience of the difficulties of that course. For my part, I would always much rather give the Chiltern Hundreds to a member who was an undesirable member than to a good member.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ADDRESS.

The following amendments to the Address were put upon the notice paper of the House of Commons:—

Mr. Labouchere to add at end—"And humbly ventures to express the hope that the Commissioner, who has been sent by your Majesty to Uganda, will effect the evacuation of that country by the British East Africa Company, without any increase in your Majesty's Imperial responsibilities."

Mr. Wharton to add at end—"But this House humbly expresses its regret that no measures are announced by your Majesty for the present relief of those who are affected by the existing widespread depression in agriculture, either by means of readjustment of local burdens or otherwise."

Colonel Howard Vincent to add at end—"But this House desires humbly to represent to your Majesty that the depressed condition of trade and agriculture, the reductions in wages, and the numbers of artisans and labourers out of employment, call for the primary and immediate attention of Parliament."

Mr. Keir Hardie to add at end—"And further, we humbly desire to express our regret that your Majesty has not been advised when dealing with agricultural depression, to refer also to the industrial depression now prevailing, and the widespread misery due to large numbers of the working class being unable to find employment, and direct Parliament to legislate promptly and effectively in the interests of the unemployed."

Mr. Jesse Collings to add at end—"But we humbly express our regret that, in your Majesty's Gracious Speech from the Throne, no measures are announced for the relief of the agricultural labouring classes. We humbly represent to your Majesty that these classes are among the most deserving and law-abiding of your Majesty's subjects; and that their present condition is such as to call for immediate attention; that measures for the amelioration of their condition should be at once adopted; and that such measures are more pressing and of more vital importance to the best interests of the country than any legislation having for its object constitutional changes in the Government of Ireland and should take precedents of any such legislation."

Mr. John Redmond to add at end:—"And we humbly represent to your Majesty that the time has come when the case of all prisoners convicted under the 'Treason Felony Act' who are and have been for many years, undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland may be advantageously reconsidered with a view to the speedy release of these prisoners."

Sir Frederick Milner to add at end:—"That this House regrets that your Majesty's clemency has been shown to men convicted of atrocious crimes and justly sentenced by your Majesty's judges to long terms of imprisonment."

Mr. Ross to add at end:—"That this House deeply regrets that your Majesty has been advised to extend the clemency of the Crown to William Cole, Dominic Rodgers and Connell Magee, who were duly convicted of the manslaughter of District-Inspector Martin."

Mr. Arnold Forster to add at end—"Humb

PRESENTATION TO SIR GEORGE WHITE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 27th ultimo, at 8·30 in the evening, Major-General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, was the recipient of a valuable presentation from the County of Antrim. The ceremony took place in the Record Court, Belfast, under the auspices of Sir Francis Macnaghten, Bart., H.M.L., of the County, and in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

Amongst those present were :—The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., Lord and Lady Templetown, Lord O'Neill, Sir Wm. Ewart, Mr. Justice Harrison, General Geofrey Clarke, C.B., commanding the Belfast District, Colonel Glencross, Colonel O'Grady-Haly, Colonel Parker, Colonel Brereton, Major Johnston, Captain Purvis, Captain M'Calmont, M.P., the Hon. R. T. O'Neill, M.P., the Right Hon. John Young, P.C., W. H. H. Lyons, H. H. M'Neile, D.L., Captain Montgomery, A. Tate, Colonel Massey Studdard, Lieutenant Macaulay, Rupert Lodge, G. E. Kirk, R. H. H. Reade, J.P., Arthur Hamil, J.P., Thomas Sinclair, J.P., R. H. Orr, T. H. Torrens, J.P., W. L. Finlay, J.P., E. J. Cotton, R. L. Patterson, J.P., A. M. Carlisle, Thomas Cunninghan, A. H. Coates, H. L. M'Cance, D.L., H. M'N. M Cormick, W. A. Young, John Coate, J.P., Rev. Professor Robinson, George Preston, J. P.

Sir Francis Macnaghten, accompanied by Major-General White, Mrs. White, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Lord Major of Belfast entered the Court from the Judge's chamber, and took seats on the bench.

The presentation consisted of three massive Queen Anne bowls, two antique Irish design harp-handle cups, a twenty-six-inch Queen Anne tray, and two very handsome table lamps standing thirty inches high, all in solid silver. Each of the pieces was most artistically engraved, and bore inscriptions and the recipient's arms. The tray was of beautiful design, elaborately chased, and bearing the following inscription :—"Presented to Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., by the County of Antrim, on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India, January, 1893." The plate, weighing in all 650 ounces, was supplied from the well-known firm of Messrs. Gibson & Co., Ld., Belfast.

Mr. W. R Young, one of the honorary secretaries, was called upon by Sir Francis Macnaghten to read letters of apology from friends unable to be present. The letters included one from the Lieut-Colonel, R. H. Oxley, commanding 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, Sir George White's late regiment ; Colonel Vandeleur, Royal Antrim Rifles ; Sir James Russell, Lord Chief Justice, Hong Hong ; Major-General John Scott Napier ; Rev. E. Mac Cartan, P.P., Antrim ; Mr. Andrew Curell, London ; Lord Macnaghten, Sir E. J. Harland, Bart., M.P. ; Mr. James Bruse, D.L. ; Mr. James Owens, D.L. ; Judge Alexander, Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Recorder of Bankruptcy ; Mr. James Musgrave, Mr. John Macauley, Dr. Anthony Traill, Mr. H. Smiley, Colonel Bruce, Captain Cramsie, Major Menzies, Mr. James Orr, Q.C.; Dr. Musgrave, Mr. J. C. Rutherford, R.M. ; Rev. Robert Cunningham, &c.

The Hon. R. T. O'Neill, another of the hon. secretaries, then read the address to Major-General White as follows :—

TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

The appointment, which her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon you of Commander-in-Chief of her Forces in India, has afforded unbounded satisfaction throughout your native county of Antrim, and the fact that your splendid services have met with such well-deserved recognition is fully appreciated, not only by those persons acquainted with you, but also by others who know you only by repute. While offering you our warmest congratulations on the marked honour bestowed upon you by our Sovereign, we fully recognise the vast responsibilities you will be called upon to undertake; at the same time we feel confident that your tried experience and special knowledge of our Indian Empire will enable you to discharge those responsibilities with credit to yourself and lasting advantage to your country and your Queen. To Lady White and yourself we now beg to tender our best wishes for your health and prosperity in the time to come, and we heartily wish you God-speed.

Lord Templetown informed Sir George White that the presentation was a token of warm personal esteem from all who knew him. He had no doubt but Sir George would guard the trust that had been imposed upon him nobly and well in her Majesty's dominions in India.

Captain M'Calmont, M. P., said if they in County Antrim failed in recognising the splendid services rendered to the country by Sir George White, which were now culminated on his great appointment they should stand condemned before the whole civilised world. Along with the presentation, he could assure Sir George White that he took with it the esteem of them all. They hoped before long to see Sir George back with a yet more honoured name and more brilliant reputation. (Applause.)

The Marquis of Londonderry estimated the honour bestowed upon him in calling him to speak as one bestowed upon the county Down, and he could assure all present that they in the County Down recognised the worthiness of the honour about to be conferred upon Sir George White. They all in his part of the country appreciated Sir George's courage, both in Afghanistan and Burmah. (Applause.) He did not think Sir George could add to his honour, but he was sure he would maintain them. The powers that he had shown in the great wisdom during the past few years in attributing to Irishmen the most onerous and responsible of all duties. (Applause.) He joined heartily with the men of County Antrim in the parting words, and as a County Down man he could say that they would join again with enthusiasm in welcoming his return. (Applause.)

Sir Francis Macnaghten then made the presentation, and hoped Sir George would be long spared to enjoy the honour he had so worthily won.

Sir George White, on rising to acknowledge the gift, received quite an ovation, the audience rising to their feet and cheering for several seconds. He said,—I have never risen to speak with a stronger feeling of my inability to say what I feel. You have conferred so much honour and distinction on me that I shrink from putting my thoughts into words, lest the more cynical of my hearers should think what I said inflated. This is not the first time that I have received a like gracious reception from my countrymen in this capital of Ulster, and the gracious words spoken on the former occasion I refer to, as well as on this occasion, were accompanied by munificent gifts. (Applause.) It is now more than ten years since the first reception alluded to had taken place but the lapse of that decade only increased in my mind the gratitude of the memory. I was then but a regimental officer, and looking back now in the calmer and wiser after-time, all I can claim to have done there was to try and do my duty as a regimental officer. (Applause.) I had had exceptional luck in taking part in active service, and being a participator in many of the engagements in Afghanistan. But what I then did I could not have carried out without the help and loyal support of the hundreds of the soldiers of that gallant corps, the Gordon Highlanders, which you lately had in your garrison. (Applause.) In these days of liberal institutions it is interesting to follow how in military operations the work, dangers, and hardships are shared by the many, but the prizes go to the few. I have had more than my share of the prizes, but of all which have come to me, I value none half so much as the approval and commendation I have received from my friends in the County Antrim. (Loud applause.) Captain M'Calmont has referred to my services in Burmah—(applause)—and I am glad he has done so, inasmuch as it affords me a text for the few words in which I may carry the palm to him who has the greatest and best right to wear it. When we started on that expedition in Upper Burmah the force employed in it was calculated with a view of mastering the capital of Mandalay. It did so, but nobody could have realised the network of difficulties which presented themselves to us as regards the extension of our influence and the pacification of Upper Burmah. Under these circumstances many statesmen would have struggled on with inadequate means rather than own the case other than they had anticipated—than admit that the estimate they had made was too small for the work on hands. But England, fortunately, had a representative who had carried the honour of his country higher, perhaps, than any living statesman; they had Lord Dufferin at the head of their Indian affairs, and he recognised that there could be nothing which would more seriously affect the prestige of England as carrying on campaigns in the East with inadequate means, and no greater drain on the Exchequer than protracted campaigns. He, therefore, sent a large force to Burmah, and the pacification went on apace. That campaign was another instance of the good work done by their soldiers, who had endured the greatest hardships, who one moment would be soaked by the tropical rain, and another exposed to the fierce rays of a tropical sun. (Applause.) Working by day and bivouacing by night in damp jungles which bred fever as a rule, the mortality and sickness were great, but the work did not flag. (Applause.) I feel I stand before you to-day not only as a county man, but a representative of the great profession to which I belong, and it is my highest pride to do what Captain M'Calmont has praised me for doing, acknowledge the valour of our soldiers. (Applause.) You have referred in your kind address, and the speakers have also done so, to the responsibilities of that command to which I have been nominated. They appear to me to class themselves under two heads. First of all, there is the personal responsibility. I have been nominated to succeed Lord Roberts—applause!—and, in saying so much, I feel I have given expression to the heaviest personal responsibility. He, seven years ago, entered on command in India with a reputation which was in itself high road to success. Seven years of command have not only maintained but largely increased, that reputation and have given him wider scope for his far-reaching sympathies and kindness of heart which have endeared him to both services—British and Native—so that he now retires from office perhaps the most successful and popular Commander-in-Chief that India has ever had. I have to succeed him, but it is impossible to replace him. The next class of responsibilities may be called Imperial. India, the vast dimensions and population of which have been put before you, is a state of perfect peace, and, I think, that the hundreds of millions of our people there are happier and more prosperous than they have ever been in any other period of her eventful history. But as the great military power of Russia approaches her Northern frontier, the responsibility of our maintaining that peace—and England but draws the sword to maintain peace—the responsibility for the maintenance of peace increases on the Government of India. Our frontiers are not conterminous. We have between the frontiers of Russia and India the buffer State of Afghanistan, whose Ameer is in alliance with us, and which warlike people must feel that their interests and ours are identical. If Russia were to advance on India on that front she must swallow up and assimilate Afghanistan. We only remained there long enough to vindicate our outraged honour in the murder of Cavagnari, another Antrim man. After we did that, we left Afghanistan under the rule of an Ameer powerful enough to keep her united, strong, and autonomous. It would be unreasonable to suppose that any action of ours could be directed save in defence of our provinces and to maintain that alliance with Afghanistan, for which we have expended men and money, and to break which would be to stultify our policy pursued for the last twelve years. (Applause.) But although the inexorable decree of destiny has carried Russia from the Caspian and the Caucasus to the Oxus and the Hindu Koosh, that same decree of fate has carried England forward from the sea at Bombay and Madras to the Takht-i-Solaiman and the Gomal, until only the little State of Afghanistan lies between the great military Powers of England and Russia. The battalions of England's armies—British and Native—may still bear on their standards the motto of our most distinguished volunteer corps, "Retained for the defence." Ours are the smiling plains of the Punjaub and the passes of Afghanistan—Russia, the stony steppes of Central Asia. Any action of ours must be confined to the legitimate defence of our prizes, and nobody but a fool on any other account would covet or approach our territories. I think I may promise that if behind the veil of the future there may be events which the Government of the day—and we, soldiers, are but the tools of the Government—may require the action of the armies, I think, I can promise that the army of India, both British and Native, will do its duty in the future as it has done in the past —(applause) —and if any occasion for action should arrive during my tenure of office, and I hope most sincerely that none may, I can only hope that the confidence that you have expressed in me may be justified by the ordeal of accomplished facts. (Loud and prolonged applause).

On the motion of Lord O'Neill, seconded by the Hon. John Young, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Francis Macnaghten for presiding, and

The proceedings terminated.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

The London papers have devoted many columns to telegraphic reports from San Francisco of the revolution in Hawaii ; and from New York and Washington relative to the proposal that the United States should annex the Hawaiian islands. The first intimation of the outbreak, which, however, had been expected for some time, reached London on Jan. 28. The telegrams, briefly, were to the effect that the insurrection broke out on Jan. 12, owing to the endeavour of Queen Liliuokalani to induce her Ministers to sign a decree establishing a new Constitution, disfranchising all foreigners—this, on pain of death. The Ministry refused, a Committee of Safety was appointed, the citizens were put under arms, and at the request of their committee the United States Minister landed troops from the American warship Boston. Mr. Thurston, who was despatched by the Provisional Government to Washington to ask for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, arrived at San Francisco on Jan. 28. It is stated that representatives of the Queen of Hawaii were also on board the steamer Claudine which brought Mr. Thurston to San Francisco from Honolulu ; and that the Queen's representatives will appeal to the Washington Government to disavow the action of the American revolutionists at Honolulu. Further particulars of the rising against Queen Liliuokalani show that discontent was first created by the defeat of the Ministry, which enjoyed the confidence of the white community, on their refusing to sanction a Lottery Bill This Bill the Queen subsequently signed and the situation thus aggravated was brought to a climax by the attempt to promulgate a new Constitution.

The Hawaiian Commissions, representing the de facto Government, are to be received by President Harrison, who is reported to favour a United States protectorate or annexation.

It is denied at Washington that there is any foundation for the report that the British Government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to protest against the action of the American representative in Hawaii or against the proposed annexation of the islands. The *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent, telegraphing on Jan. 31, says the feeling in Government circles at Washington in favour of annexation is extending, and that a majority of the Senate are believed to favour an American domination over the islands in some form yet to be determined. A resolution on the subject has been introduced into the House of Representatives, and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Pennsylvania, Washington, and Oregon State Legislatures have all passed resolutions in favour of the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Bayard, formerly Secretary of State, has expressed to an interviewer an opinion that the annexation of Hawaii by the United States is the logical development of the policy of the State Department, and that the Republic enjoys a virtual supremacy in the islands in virtue of treaties concluded by President Grant in 1875 and by himself in 1887.

The Chairman of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs, has made a statement in which he described the conduct of the American Minister at Honolulu as a "great outrage," and said the landing of men from a United States warship looked to him like a filibustering scheme on the part of persons interested in sugar or some other staple of the islands. In the Senate, on Jan. 30, a resolution was brought forward by Mr. Chanler (New Hampshire) in favour of the admission of the islands as a territory into the Union.

M. C. de Varigny, who was at one time Minister to King Kalakaua, in a letter to the Paris *Temps*, says the feeling in favour of annexation has been materially promoted by the injury caused to the islands by the Mc Kinley Bill. He does not, however, think that the Federal Government will accept the offer, and adds that "all persons having interests in the Sandwich Islands, and especially at Honolulu, rejoice that the attempt to establish native rule as paramount was effectually put down, as the great prosperity and wonderful progress the islands have made in civilisation have been due to the influence of the foreign settlers.

The New York *Evening Post* has suggested—and the suggestion finds support in London—that it was the appeal which the Queen made to the sentiment of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," at an inopportune moment, that gave the Yankee speculators their chance of the "revolution on a strictly cash basis." It is pointed out that as large quantities of sugar are produced in the Hawaiian Islands, if Queen Liliuokalani's territories were annexed to the United States, planters in the islands would obtain the bounty paid to American-grown sugar.

Mr. S. B. Dole, who has been placed at the head of the Provisional Government in Hawaii. is described by the late British Vice-Consul at Honolulu, who has just arrived in England, as "a man of refinement, culture, and unimpeachable honesty." He is one of the justices of the Supreme Court.

BANK SCANDALS IN ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber on Jan. 28, Signor Giolitti, the Premier, asked for the postponement for three months of all the questions that were to have been addressed to the Government on the subject of the Bank scandals. He said Ministers would make his demand a test of the confidence of the House. Upon a division, the Government had a majority of 120. —an attempt to reopen the discussion on the scandals was defeated in the Chamber on Jan. 30, by 274 against 154 votes. Government officials charged with the investigation into the affairs of the banks have, it is said, not discovered any illegal transactions or irregularities, except in the case of the Banca Romano.

Application was made to the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 1, for authority to proceed against Signor de Zerbi, a member of the House and a journalist, who is said to have received £16,000 between 1888 and 1891 for promoting the Roman Bank's interests in Parliament.

It is reported that an association has been formed for the purpose of creating a British colony in Central Africa, three thousand persons having already given in their names as members of the infant colony. British Equatoria has, it appears, been suggested as a probable name for the settlement, and the aim of the settlers is to reach the highlands, and to open up the interior of the Dark Continent. The colony will, if possible, be self-contained, and no civil or military upport will be asked from the Government.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

SILVER IN INDIA.

The following letter was printed in the *Times* of January 31 :—"79, Onslow-square, January 25.—Sir,—Mr. Chapman challenges inquiry into the fallacy of the reasoning by which he concludes that the closure of the Indian mints to silver would bring down the value of the rupee with a run. The fallacy consists in his attributing to standard current coins alone the function which equally belongs to the uncoined standard substance. An inconvertible token currency is inflated and loses value of it, in the least, exceeds what would remain in circulation if it were a token currency convertible, at will, into the coined or uncoined standard substance. 'The volume of the rupee coinage' may be, as Mr. Chapman puts it, 'possibly ten times the amount which would remain in circulation if it were a token currency convertible, at will, into,' say sovereigns at the rate of, say, Rs. 16 to the sovereign ; for the increased convenience of the sovereign, and its known higher intrinsic value would be sufficient to induce everyone who could to hold his money, except for small change, in that form. But if there were no option of conversion into current gold coins, the volume of the rupee currency (excluding the unknow quantity hoarded away, which constitutes real danger to every scheme for closing the mints to the coinage of siver) is probably not larger than would remain in circulation as a token currrency even if the Government were in a position to undertake its conversion into gold bullion at the rate of, say, Rs. 16,000 for £1,000 of uncoined gold. And the further expansion of the rupee circulation (except by the release of hoards) could be effectually guarded against by legislative enactment.—Your obedient servant,—L. C. Probyn.'

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE : ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bimetallic League was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on January 27. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Marshall) presided, and there were present Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., Mr. J. W. Maclure, M. P., Mr. R. L. Everett, M. P., Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P., Sir Guilford Molesworth, Mr. J. Addison, M. P., Prof. H. S. Foxwell, and others.—The President of the League (Mr. H. H. Gibbs) wrote that the strength of the Bimetallic Party in Parliament was great and increasing, and if our rulers would not learn they must be taught, whether they liked it or not.—Mr. Robert Barclay, in moving the adoption of the report, which urged further effort in view of the re-assembling of the Monetary Conference next May, said bimetallists thought there was no solution of the present monetary ills of the world but the full reinstatement of silver in its old position of fixed relationship to gold. We could not withdraw silver anywhere from its full use as money without creating a void which gold must supply, thereby increasing the demands for that metal, and, as necessary consequence, appreciating its value. Leading economists were on their side, and their ultimate victory was certain.—Mr. W. E. Dorrington seconded the resolution, remarking that the man the bimetallists had to fear was he who said, "I know nothing about it, I am a monometallist." (Laughter.) Sir W. H. Houldworth, who supported the resolution, complained that the reports of the Brussels Conference in the London papers were simply a travesty of what occurred. The Conference had not been called for the discussion of bimetallism, but to give an opportunity to European nations and the United States to take a survey of the monetary situation as it had existed since 1881. Mr. Rothschild had suggested that the Government should form a syndicate to purchase every year, for five years, about thirty million ounces of silver, and in that way try to raise the price of silver. Although he (Sir W. Houldeworth) was not disposed to discourage any measure which was brought forward by their opponents he was bound to say that, if they wanted his honest opinion, a more artificial system—a system that could do the least possible good ultimately—e would not have been devised. Still, while they were waiting for the true remedy, he was not disposed to turn his back upon the palliatives. He did not think it would have been wise to adopt Mr. Rothschild's plan for five years, but it might have been adopted for one years, and so the evil which might be impending—that of America ceasing to purchase silver—might have been staved off until, at any rate, there had been more time for consideration. On the first day of the Conference a bolt from the blue had been sprung upon them by Sir Rivers Wilson, the official representative of the British Government. Sir Rivers urged the withdrawal of Mr. Rothschild's plan, and made a definite declaration against the bimetallic system before the debate on bimetallism had begun, and it was regarded as an official declaration on behalf of the British Government against the bimetallic system. They would have to see whether the Government were prepared to accept responsibility for Sir Rivers Wilson's statements. It had been understood all along that delegates of the different governments could not bind their respective governments by their actions at the Conference; but the English government had gone much further. They would not even discuss the proposal, and the question had been settled so far as the Brussels Conference was concerned. The hope had been expressed that the Conference would re-assemble in May and the question whether they would do any good when they did meet depended upon the people of this country and their action during the interval. (Cheers.)—Sir Guilford Molesworth said he had attended the Conference as the representative of the Government of India, never expecting any practical outcome from it, and knowing that the other Powers would not make a move to solve the silver difficulty unless England moved. Neither did he expect solution of the difficulty when the Conference met again, unless they could break through the crust of that stolid, uniquiring prejudice which characterised so many of the English nation, and more espicially those of London. (Laughter and cheers.) At the same time the Conference had been anything but sterile in its indirect results. Very important admissions had been made. We were in danger, according to Mr. Rothschild, of a monetary crisis, the far-reaching results of which it was impossible to tell ; and this, following on Mr. Goschen's warning at Leeds, when the right hon. gentleman said he could not exaggerate the danger in which England now stood, surely ought to stir the people of England from the feeling of false security in which they revelled. At the Conference the general belief was that the return to the double standard was the only possible solution of the question and that England was the only obstacle to that satisfactory solution. M. Tirard had assured him that if England and Germany would open their minds the matter would assume an altogether different position, but he had pointed out to M. Tirard that experience proved that if the Latin Union and America would only have the courage, they would be able to preserve the ratio without the aid of England at all. Still, M. Tirard was convinced that the Latin Union would not move unless it got the support of England. The question had resolved itself into a struggle between Lombard-street and the industries of England.—Mr. H. Dick (Glasgow) and Mr. L. Haslam (Bolton) supported the resolution, which was carried.—Prof. H. S. Foxwell (Cambridge) proposed :—"That the immediate adoption of measures to secure the establishment of a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys, and to arrest the increasing appreciation of gold having become a vital necessity in the interests of the British Empire, it is the opinion of this meeting that it is the imperative duty of her Majesty's Government not to neglect the opportunity of the re-assembly of the Monetary Conference to secure objects, by international agreement."—The motion was seconded by Mr. J. A. Beith (Manchester), supported by Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., and Mr. David Holmes (Burnley), and adopted.

Interest will be taken (says a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*) in the engagement of Miss Flora Sassoon to Mr. Raphael, for the young lady's father, Mr. Reuben Sassoon, is as well-known in the City as at Brighton or the West End, and as popular in mercantile circles as at Marlborough House. Mr. Sassoon is a Bombay merchant, and is partner with his brother, Sir Albert Sassoon, in the great house of Sassoon and Co. During the last visit of the Shah of Persia to England the Sassoons received his Majesty, many of our own Princes and Princesses, and the *elite* of London society, at a magnificent entertainment at the Empire Theatre. At the same time they also secured the concession from the Shah for a new Persian Bank, which has since been started. Mrs. Sassoon is an Armenian lady.

On January 26 and January 28, the Queen witnessed performances of "She Stoops to Conquer," in the Indian Room at Osborne. The cast was as follows : Sir Charles Marlow, Mr. V. Biddulph ; Hardcastle, Col. A. Collins ; Young Marlow, Mr. Fritz Ponsonby ; Hastings, Major Arthur Bigge ; Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby ; Stingo (Innkeeper) and Diggory (servant), Major the Hon. H. C. Legge ; Roger (servant), Mr. A. Cowell ; Jack Slang, General Sir Henry Ponsonby ; Tom Tickle, Marquis of Lorne ; Twist, Mr. A. Cowell ; Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Magdalen Ponsonby ; Miss Hardcastle, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) ; Miss Neville, Princess Beatrice; Maid, Mies Minnie Cochrane.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Medonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE YOUNG KHEDIVE.

There is a character sketch of Abbas Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, in the February number of the *New Review*, which is especially interesting at the present moment.

Abbas Hilmi Pasha was born on the first day of Gamal Akher, 1891—i.e., July 14, 1874. Tewfik's tastes, even before his accession, were so far English that he provided English nurses for his children, and very soon after his sudden and unexpected accession to power, though they were still almost babies, he entrusted the education of his two sons to an English tutor, and that of his daughter to an English governess. Abbas and his brother had two English tutors—first Mr. Butler, and afterwards Mr. Mitchell. He also attended the Ali School, founded by Tewfik for sons of pashas and princes, whose education was entirely at the Khedive's expense. When twelve years old there was some talk of sending Abbas and his brother to school in England (Harrow was suggested), but the project was abandoned, and they were sent instead to the Theresianum at Vienna. Meanwhile—this was in the spring of 1836—the young Princes had been started on a preliminary European tour, accompanied by a pretentious suite, comprising a governor, a chamberlain, one or two secretaries, and an official interpreter. They visited in turn Rome, Paris, and London, before finally settling in Vienna. In Paris they received an enthusiastic welcome, and were feted in a manner well calculated to turn the heads of children of their age. They were invited to the Elysee, were accorded magnificent receptions of a more or less public character in great houses ; elaborate entertainments were organised in their honour ; and it is small wonder that when they crossed the Channel, and arrived, unknown and unnoticed, at the Metropole Hotel, in Northumberland-avenue, they should have been disappointed by their first glimpse of London, and have remained dazzled by the glamour of Parisian hospitality. Nor, during their stay in this country, was any adequate attempt made to annul the Princes' first gloomy impression. They were taken, certainly, to Windsor and to Marlborough House ; but the quiet obscurity of these private visits must have impressed their youthful minds in salient contrast to their noisy acclamations on the banks of the Seine. And for the rest, apart from these sombre official visits, plus an excursion or two to Hatfield and other great English homes, they were left severely to their own devices. They were children, somewhat wilful and petulant, as all children of Orientals are, and not specially well-mannered or interesting, or even amiable. They were here for over a week, and for the greater part of the time they moped or sulked or quarrelled in the big desolate rooms set apart for them on the first floor of the hotel, while the suite banged around them with fezzes away, yellow fingered from incessant cigarettes, bored to distraction and gaping with weariness throughout the long dull day.

Prince Abbas gave frequent signs of a headstrong and obstinate disposition. In London, for instance, there was a pitched battle fought over a visit to Windsor—planned, of course, and stereotyped for days beforehand, which unfortunately interfered with a cherished scheme of the two brothers to pay a second visit to the Zoological Gardens ; while it was with immense difficulty, and at the expense of an inconceivable wealth of mingled expostulation and cajolery, that the Princes were persuaded to forego the delights of a neighbouring panorama (of whose attractions they had heard from the servants of the hotel) in favour of a luncheon at the Mansion House given in their honour. Abbas Pasha has for many months past been more or less at loggerheads with the British Legation, with the English heads of departments ; with all his English servants, in fact, except the officers of his army, for whom he has taught but admiration. No doubt, throughout the whole of the past year, there has been a constant concentration on Cairo of many different rays of intrigue—Prince Ismail from his Bosphorus Palace ; Ghazi Moukhtar on behalf of his Padishah ; M. de Reverseaux from his Legation ; and over and above these the trade interests —the Levantine money lenders. If Abbas Pasha, somewhat coldly treated by the representative of Great Britain, has permitted himself to be carried away by the fair words and extravagant eulogy of the many flatterers who surround him, there is, after all, no great cause for surprise. Much less is there any cause for serious misapprehension. The disturbance already shows signs of having reached the turning point. Abbas Pasha is headstrong, obstinate, and nineteen years of age (which is saying nearly all that need be said), but he is anything but foolish, and cannot fail very speedily to awake, if he has not already done so, to the consequences that must result from his imprudent impulsiveness. His earliest sympathies and associations are English, and if they are momentarily weakened and thrust out of sight, the blame is rather with us than with him.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

FEELING IN CAIRO.

An uneasy feeling still prevails in Cairo, where disturbances continue to take place among the medical students, and the native Press, and many of the Egyptian notables are still inciting the natives to revolt. It is believed that further energetic measures will be required before quiet is completely restored. Lord Rosebery has declined the suggestion that he should establish "a kept newspaper" in British interests at Cairo.

THE TROOPS.

The 2nd Bn. of the Devonshire Regt. reached Cairo on Jan. 27.—The Troopship Tyne passed Gibralter on Feb. 1 on her way to Malta, where she is to be held in readiness to embark troops for Alexandria.—The Himalaya, which left Gibraltar on Jan. 23, with the 42nd Highlanders on board. will, it is stated, remain either in Alexandria or in the Suez Canal until the arrival of the Tyne from Malta, on Feb. 10, with the South Lancashire Regt. Should the authorities deem it unnecessary for the 42nd to land, the Himalaya will proceed through the Suez Canal to the Cape and Mauritius, where the Black Watch will be landed.

OPINIONS IN FRANCE.

The French Press continues extremely hostile to the action of the British Minority.—The Orleanist *Soleil* urges that if the French Cabinet had a little energy it would seize Sheikh Said, which is the real key to the Red Sea, and would reply to Great Britain's protests by stating that it would not evacuate Sheikh Said until the British quitted Egypt.—The *Figaro* is of opinion that France should appeal to Europe, in the name of the principles of justice and civilisation, and demand of England respect alike for her pledged word and for the interests of the peace of the world.—On Jan. 27 the *Figaro* published an interview with M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, formerly French Foreign Minister, who said, regarding the situation in Egypt, that he considered Great Britain to have acted perfectly right. France had refused to join her in occupying the country, and, therefore, could not blame her.—M. Jules Ferry, in an interview with a representative of the Paris *Eclair*, has expressed the opinion that France might some day, by her general policy, recover her footing in the affairs of Egypt, but this was a time for which she must wait.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Debats* represents that Lord Cromer's energies were chiefly directed to preventing Tigrane Pasha from being made Premier, and that the arrangement ultimately come to was really a triumph for the Khedive, who practically maintained his right to choose his own Ministers.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* stated early in the week that Russia was making every effort to frustrate the British policy in Egypt, and that M. Nelidoff, the Czar's representative at Constantinople, was to support the French Ambassador in inducing the Porte to take action, by promising sacrifices in the matter of the war indemnity and other benefits, possibly including the cession of territory to Turkey in the event of success. The *Petit Parisien* of Feb. 1 published a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Russia had informed England that in the event of the Sultan appealing to the Czar, the latter will be forced to support Turkey in concert with France. According, however, to a Vienna telegram to the *Standard*, the inspired St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Politische Correspondeiz* says that the Russian Government does not propose, for the present, to take part in any concerted action with regard to the Egyptian Question.

Mr. D. Naoroji, M. P., presided on February 1 at the Democratic Club Strand, when Sir W. Wedderburn, lecturing on India, paid a tribute to the great honesty of the Indian peasants. The Indian ryot, he said was a skilful, sober, and industrious agriculturist, the country ought to be enormously rich. The Indian people, however, were poor to a degree that ould scarcely be understood in England.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Re. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 27.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the R M C to be Second Lts, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps :—J B Bowring, R W S Elliot, S M Rice, A V W Hope, A R S Methuen, W G P Murray (Queen's India Cadet), A Hewlett, (Queen's India Cadet), A Campbell, R H Palin (Queen's India Cadet), R W E Knolys, S V Byland, a M Taylor, W A Light (Queen's) India Cadet), C L Perrin, R Hawkes, (Queen's India Cadet) O R Scott Elliot (Hon Queen's India Cadet), G M Wylie (Hon Queen's India Cadet), and E B Peacock.

STAFF.

Capt C N Watts, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), to be A D A A G, vice Maj F S Thornton, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 31.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Second Lt A S Turner to be Lt, to complete establishment.

10th Hussars.—Capt Charles H, Lord Southampton resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lt-Col S Gardiner, on completion of five years' service as as regimental Lt-Col retires on retired pay ; Maj A D Addison retires on retired pay ; Capt H H Rogers retires from the Army receiving a gratuity ; Capt C R D Higginson retires on retired pay ; Lt R E Bennett is superseded for absence without leave ; Major S G Smyth to be Lt-Col, vice S Gardiner, retired.

To be Majors.—Capt F J A Trench, vice H Crofton, deceased, Capt C A Andersen, vice S G Smyth, promoted ; Capt D C Cameron, vice A D Addison, retired.

To be Captains.—Lt G Tyacke, vice C H L F Wilson, seconded ; Lt H G Sandilands, vice H T Butcher, seconded ; Lt W A Robinson, vice F J A Trench, promoted ; Lt S Lushington, vice O A Anderson, promoted ; Capt H H Beever, from the seconded list, vice E A Garside-Tippinge, seconded; Lt J C Burnett, vice C V Hums, seconde ; Lt E D C Cameron, vice D C Carter, promoted ; Lt R E Warden, on the seconded list ; Lt D Bremmer, on the seconded list ; Lt C H Ford, vice H H Rogers, retired ; Lt H N Schofield, vice C R D Higginson, retired.

The undermentioned Gentle Cadets, from the R M A, to be Second Lts :—E F T Ponsonby, in succession to Lt G Tyacke, promoted ; E H Stevenson, in succession to Lt H G Sandiland, promoted; C Howard, vice in succession to Lt W A Robinson, promoted ; G A Hore, in succession to Lt S Lushington, promoted ; E H Harpur, in succession to Lt J C Burnett, promoted ; S W Nicholson, in succession to Lt E D C Cameron, promoted ; H T Waters, in succession to Lt C H Ford, promoted ; E E N Waters, in succession to Lt H N Schofield, promoted ; C A Fisher, in succession to Lt R E Bennett, superseded for absence without leave.

Lt E H Newman, from the Suffolk Artillery, to be Second Lt in succession to Lt A E S Griffin, resigned ; Second Lt H P Meares from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery, to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt G S Ogg, seconded.

The undermentioned Officers are seconded :—Capt G H L F Wilson, for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept ; Capt H Butcher, for service as an Instructor in Gunnery at Shoeburyness, Capt E A Garside-Tippinge, for service as an Adjt of Volunteer Artillery, Capt C V Hume, whilst a Student at the Staff College ; Lt G S Ogg, for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept

Capt T D Inglis to be Adjt, vice C H Milward, who has resigned that appointment ; the date from which Second Lt the Hon H D G Gibson is placed upon the Army List is Dec. 23, 1892, and not as stated in the Gazette of Jan 10, 1893.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Lt H Baillie is seconded for service with the I S C.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Second Lts K H Jackson and M H P Barlow are seconded for service with the I S C.

STAFF.

Lt-Col A Gaselee, C B, Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the brevet rank of Col in the Army, Maj J W Godfray, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be D A A G, vice Maj J C Duke, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), who has vacated that appointment.

MEMORANDA.

Lt-Gen B H Pottinger, R A (late Bombay) Artillery, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Maj-Gen E F Chapman, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Director of Military Intelligence at Headquarters, to be Lt-Gen, vice B H Pottinger, retired.

Surg-Maj-Gen Sir W A Mackinnon, K C B, Director General, Army Medical Department to be Hon Surg to the Queen, vice Inspector-Gen J R Taylor, C B, half-pay, deceased.

Lt-Col W H E Wickham, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

INDIAN ARMY.

Col A R D Mackenzie, C B, Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE RECENT OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the recent operations in Burma and the Chin Hills :—To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order : Capt Thomas Arthur Harkness Davies, the Devonshire Regt. Brevet—To be Col : Lt-Col Robert Henry Francis Rennick, I S C. To be Lt-Col : Maj James Herbert Yule, the Devonshire